



Smart City
MISSION TRANSFORM NATION



Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Government of India



Placemaking Marathon

SEPTEMBER 20, 2022



Placemaking Marathon 3.0 | Schedule

- Kick-off workshop with cities
 - Site study and creation of a preliminary design based on desired outcomes
- Sept 28 – Oct 21** • One-on-one, 45 mins consultation sessions with MoHUA & Partners
• Onboard design & execution teams
-
- Procure materials
 - Secure permissions from traffic police, and other stakeholders
 - Conduct placemaking marathon in 10 days (Nov 11-21)
 - Undertake 'phygital' surveys for citizen feedback
-
- Nov 22 – Dec 15** • Conduct impact assessment and submit excel-based template to MoHUA on Google Drive
• Submit photos/videos in google drive
-
- Jan 26** • **Jury selection of top projects** (*jury selection is based on photos, videos, project template, and impact assessment submission with citizen feedback- no presentations from cities is needed*)

Ideas to institutionalize Placemaking Marathon

Ideas to institutionalize placemaking

1. RECURRING ACTIVITY EVERY QUARTER/BI-ANNUALLY

- a. Constitute a placemaking program under relevant department with dedicated team
- b. Identify places to transform in an annual placemaking plan and include a calendar of events to attract usage
- c. Anchor the program and plan under relevant department and invest in building -house capabilities
- d. Allow ward offices/different departments to design and execute projects
- e. Partner with colleges, civil society organizations, firms to support the recurring activities

2. FUNDING & REVENUE GENERATION

- a. Onboard resources through A&OE funds
- b. Utilize O&M fund for the operation & maintenance of the projects
- c. Design for revenue generation through vending, events, advertisements, etc.

3. GUIDANCE MATERIAL

- a. Create and distribute local guidance materials like – 'how to do a placemaking marathon', 'design for operations & maintenance', templates for site analysis before transformation and impact assessment, etc.

Case Study - India

Example:

Decentralized Process **Pimpri Chinchwad**

1. City-wide placemaking anchored by road dept under leadership of PCMC Commissioner
2. Projects designed & executed zone-wise, led by zonal officers (Dy Engineer level) with community consultation at ward levels; with design consultants
3. Anchor dept provided Zonal officers with a 'tactical urbanism implementation guide', with practical 'how to' information, material palettes, and contact information
4. Combination of funds from road dept, Smart City and zonal offices were used



Projects were designed and executed at a decentralized (zonal) level with city's road dept as anchor

Example:

Multiple projects of a single typology

Parks in Slums of Greater Warangal

1. Headed by city level Dy Engineer under the leadership of Warangal Commissioner
2. Project design by WRI India and executed by Dy Engineer and other ULB departments (Horticulture, Electrical, Road)
3. Funding from AMRUT and ward offices
4. Dedicated municipal fund and committee formed for O&M
5. Committee headed by a community leader



REMODELING DUMP YARD IN SLUMS INTO A MICRO PARK FOR ALL AGES

Example:

Multiple projects of a single typology

Anganwadis at Ujjain

1. Placemaking plan for 11 anganwadis anchored by planning department of SPV under leadership of Ujjain Smart City CEO
2. Ujjain smart city collaborated and formed an apex committee with Women & Child Development Dept, Education Dept, Traffic Police and local NGOs to ensure scale up
3. Funding under Ujjain Smart City



Apex Committee was formed to identify, design, implement and monitor projects

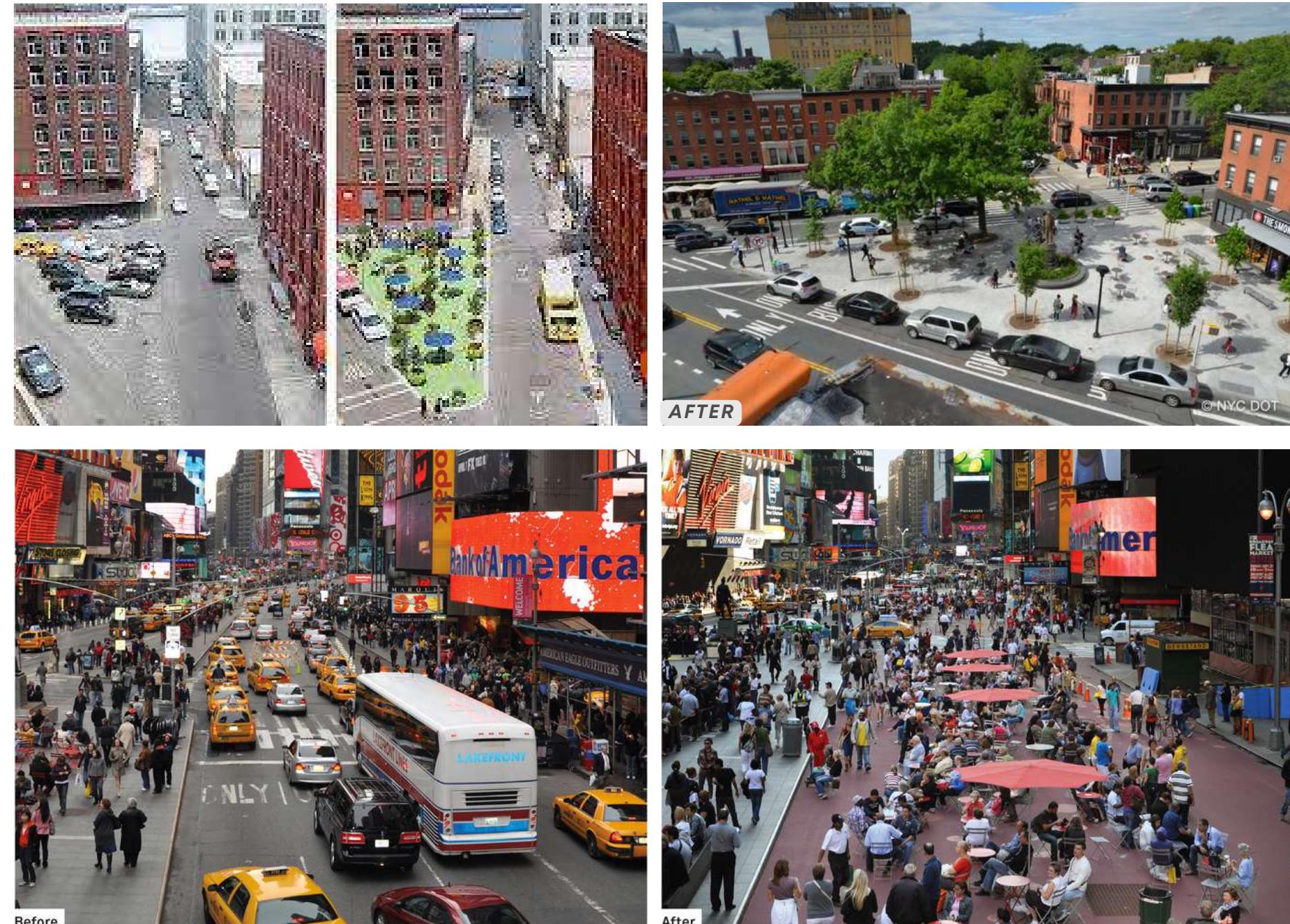
Case Study - International

Example:

Institutionalised Program by City

NYC Plaza Program

1. Plaza Program anchored by Dept of Transportation
2. Plaza operations manager instituted in NYC for developing and managing relationships with nonprofit maintenance partners
3. Community in charge of operations in NYC
4. Revenue generating activities anchored by community partners were possible in areas of high visibility and density
5. For O&M in neighbourhoods with lower demand, City launched a Neighbourhood Plaza Partnership prog in partnership with Horticulture society and an external fund
6. Program provided training, subsidized cleaning and landscape services as a part of another workforce development program



Revenue generated from project was utilized for operations and maintenance

Example:

Institutionlized Program tied to Master Plan

Milan Piazze Aperte (Open Plazas)

- Program linked to Milan 2030 Master Plan and Neighbourhood Plan
- Potential plaza sites identified in all neighbourhoods to improve social interactions while rationalising mobility options
- Support to Milan provided by leading US-based think-action tank – NACTO and Bloomberg Associates with funding from Bloomberg Philanthropies



The program was embedded with the Milan 2030 master plan and neighbourhood plan

Evaluation Criteria

EVALUATION PROCESS

Notes Pane will be conducted with a jury panel

S.No.	Parameters	Description	Total Marks	Weightage
1	Documentation	Project description in Google sheet Before and after photos/videos Feedback survey for project implementation	10	10%
2	Design and Implementation	Sociability <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is this a place welcoming and interactive for diverse citizen groups?	10	40%
		Variety of activities <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is the place designed for various types of activities/uses?• Is this place usable at different time of the day?	10	
		Comfort and Image <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is there enough shaded place to sit and rest?• Is the place clean and free of litter? Does the area feel safe for women and children?	10	
		Access & Linkage <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can people easily walk to the place?• Is there a good connection between the place and the adjacent street? Are there obstructions?• Does the place function for people with special needs?	10	
		The potential of the proposed solution to be replicated/scaled up	10	
		The level of innovation and creativity of the proposed solution	10	
		The proposed project must create a meaningful impact for intended stakeholders by studying pre and post impact assessment	15	
		Efforts undertaken to institutionalize placemaking work in cities	15	
		Total		100%

Types of Placemaking Interventions

Suggestive Types of Interventions under Placemaking Marathon

- 1. Street Intersections**
- 2. Pop-up Plazas**
- 3. Street Redesign**
- 4. Refurbished Parks**
- 5. New Micro Parks**
- 6. Anganwadi play areas**
- 7. Others (PHCs, Underside of Flyover, Transit Nodes, Municipal School Playgrounds, Rooftops of Public Buildings, etc)**

Things to keep in mind

- Transform a place where there is a clear **need/demand** so that you can show greater **usability**.
- Incorporate all the **suggested sub-interventions** in this guide to complete one placemaking intervention successfully.
- In case of temporary intervention retain the transformation for atleast **2-3 months** so you can **collect evidence** to show whether transformation has been useful or not.
- Continue making **alterations** to the transformation, after 10 days too, based on how it is being used/evidence you collect.
- Ensure you have a plan for how the place will be **maintained** after the transformation.
- Make the transformation permanent, if you see that it is working well.

Redesigning Intersections

Reduces traffic congestion, increases traffic calming, pedestrian safety and footfall. Intersections also create opportunities to create pop-up plazas that increase public spaces for citizens.



BARrio INGLES PLAZA, BOGOTA, COLOMBIA



SALT LAKE CITY, USA

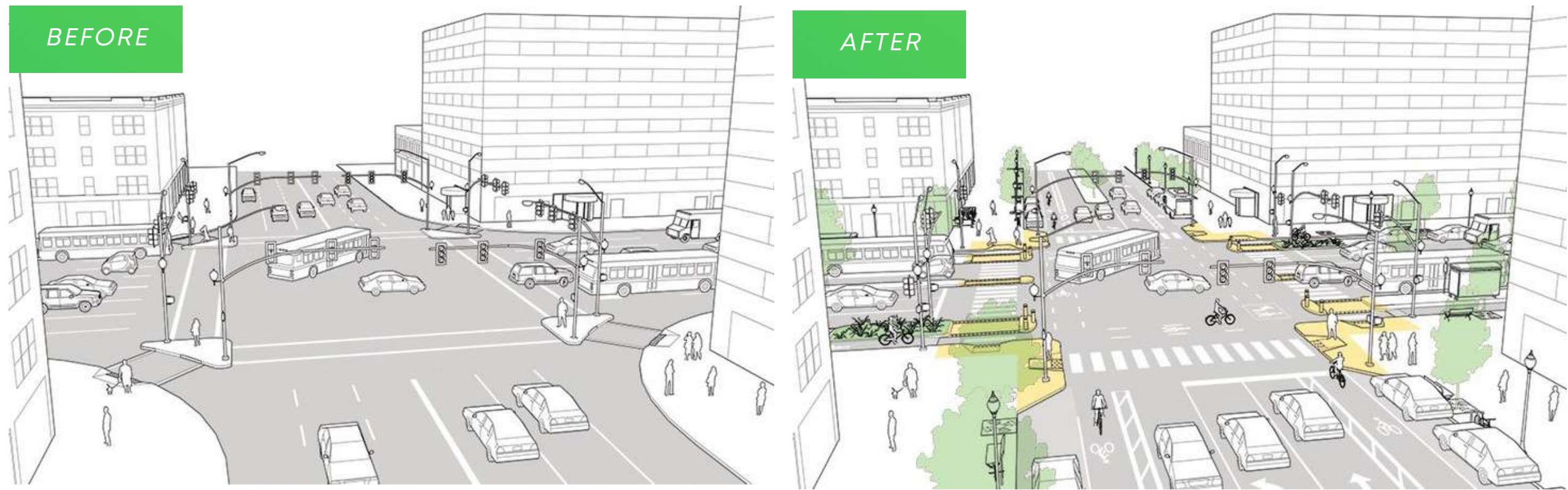


NOLO, MILAN, ITALY

INTERSECTIONS

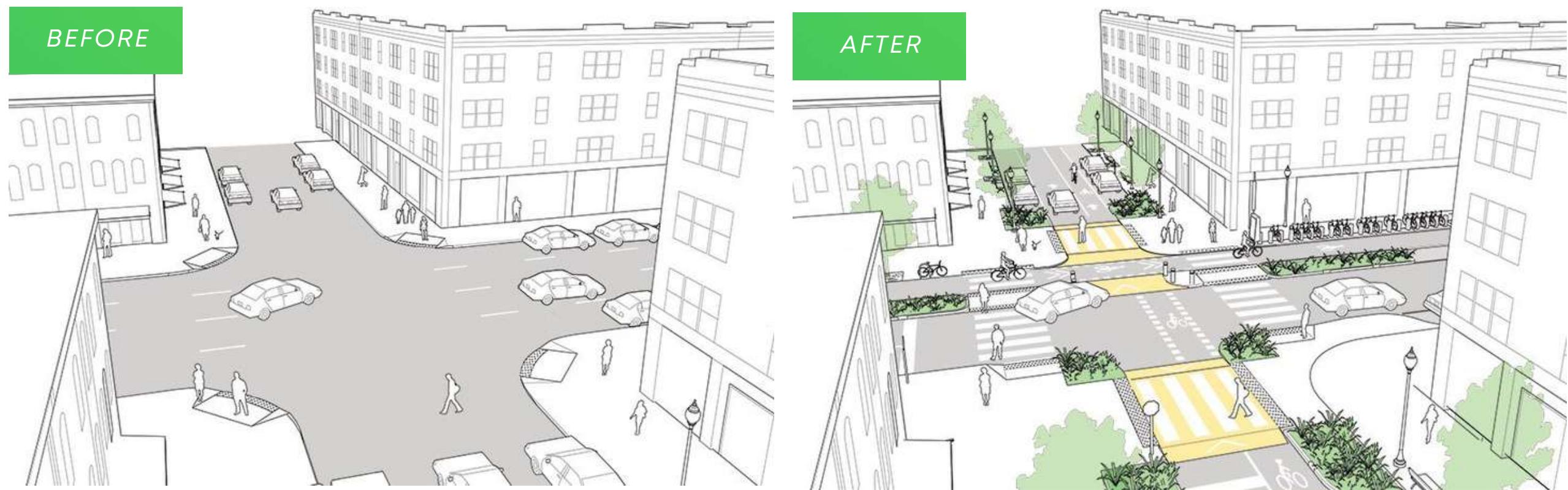
1. Major Streets Intersection

For technical information:
<https://nacto.org/publication/urban-street-design-guide/intersections/major-intersections/>



2. Major & Minor Streets Intersections

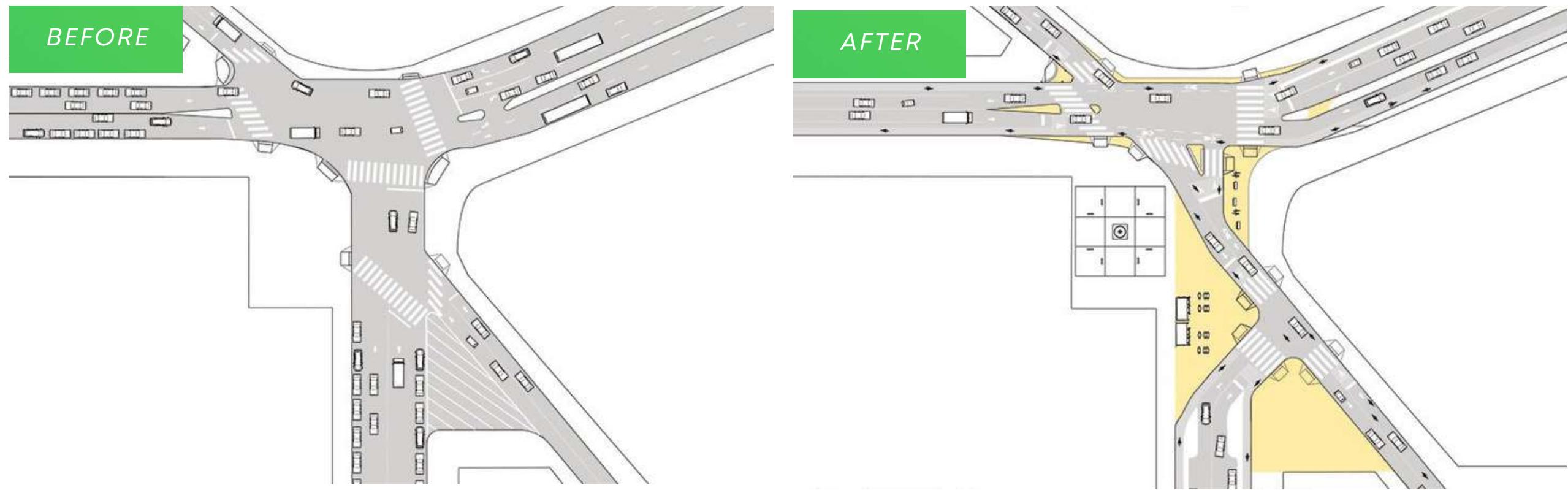
For technical information:
<https://nacto.org/publication/urban-street-design-guide/intersections/intersections-of-major-and-minor-streets/>



INTERSECTIONS

3. Complex Intersections

For technical information:
<https://nacto.org/publication/urban-street-design-guide/intersections/complex-intersections/complex-intersection-analysis/>



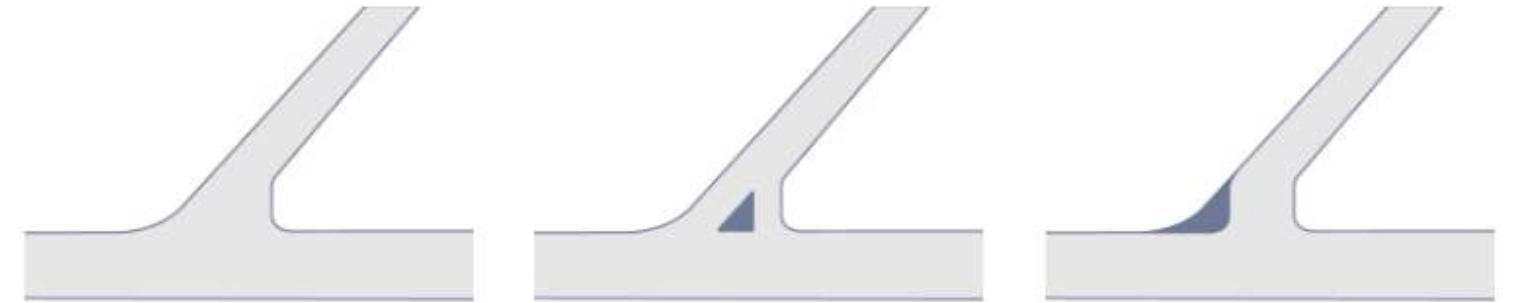
INTERSECTIONS

Types of Complex Intersections

For technical information:
<https://nacto.org/publication/urban-street-design-guide/intersections/complex-intersections/complex-intersection-analysis/>

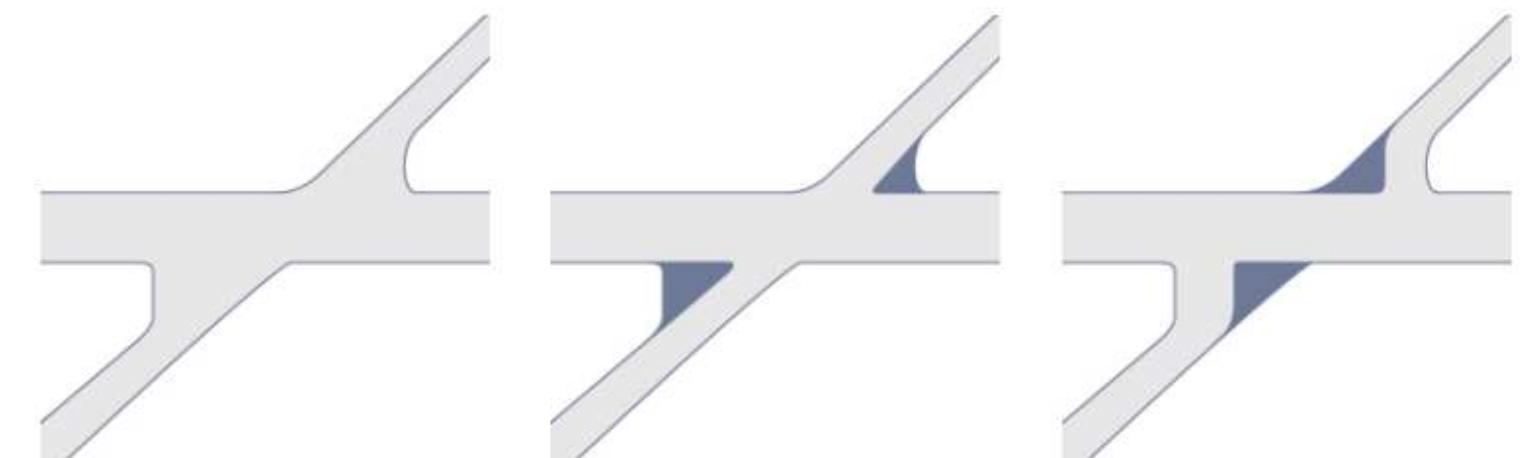
Y-INTERSECTION

Add island or square-off. Limit turning speed around obtuse angle, shorten crossings, separate vehicle flows.



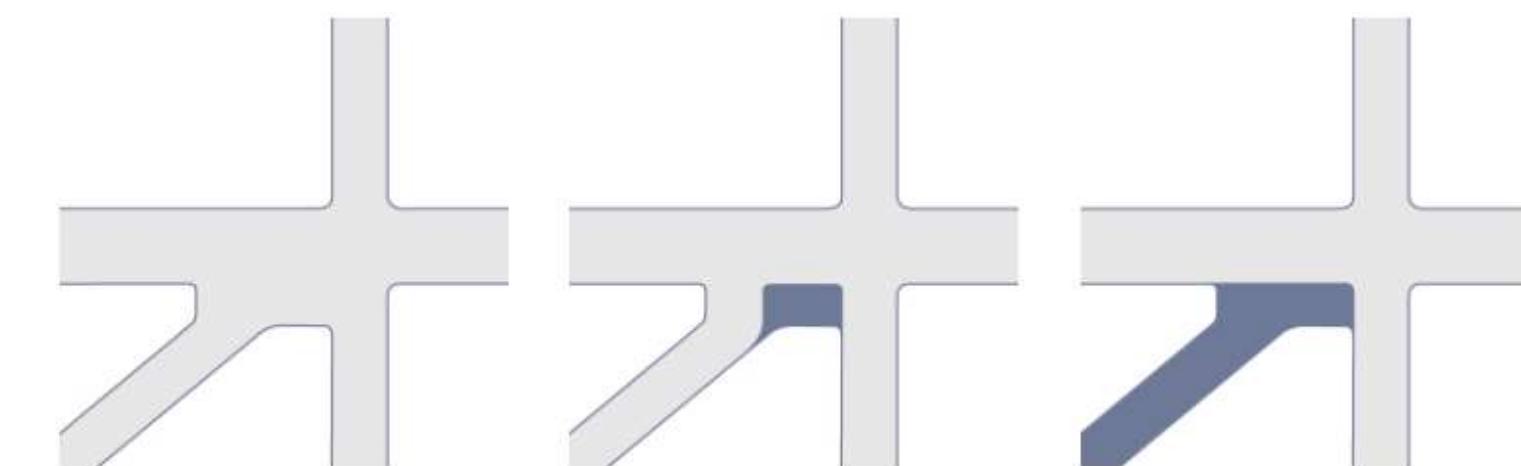
X-INTERSECTION

Minimize footprint or create two mini-intersections. Mini-junctions need to be far enough apart to operate as two, or close enough to operate as one.



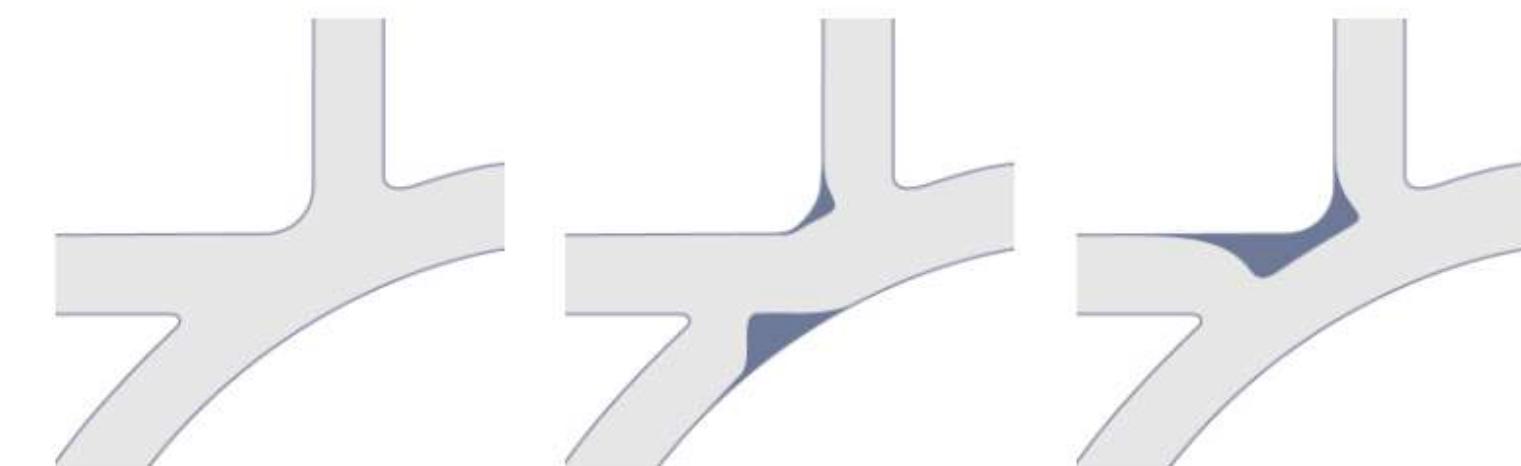
FIVE WAY INTERSECTION

Square off and separate, or remove a leg. Some streets are ideal to serve as non-motorized routes.



GRID PLUS CIRCLE INTERSECTION

Prioritize either grid or circle. Maintain view corridor.



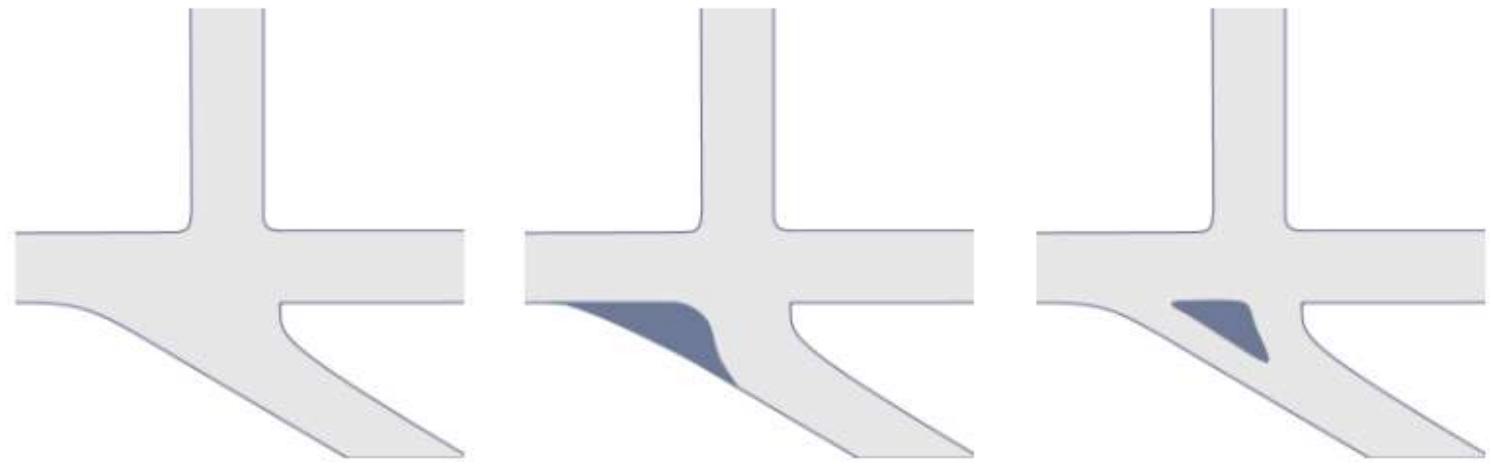
INTERSECTIONS

Types of Complex Intersections

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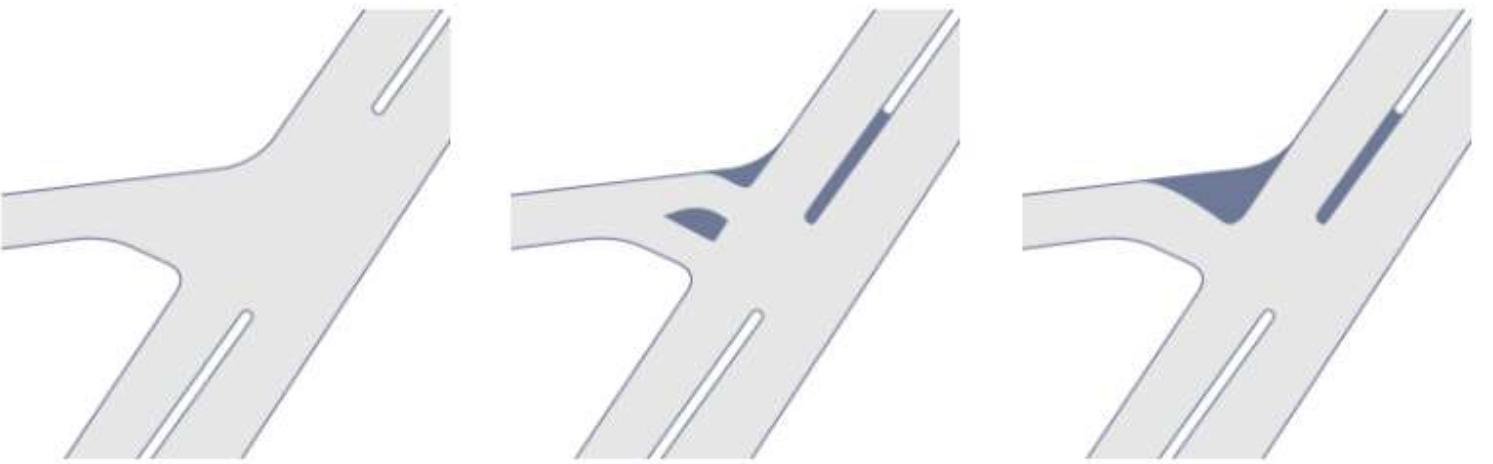
Y-PLUS GRID INTERSECTION

Add island or square-off. Limit turning speed around obtuse angle, shorten crossings, separate vehicle flows.



SMALL & LARGE STREET INTERSECTION

Use curbs to manage drivers. Extend medians.



GRID PLUS LARGE STREET INTERSECTION

Clarify and simplify. Convert redundant streets into greenswards.



LARGE ENDS INTERSECTION

Organize and prioritize flows. Solution might be found in the network.



Pop-up Plazas

Created out of underutilized space at intersections, pop-up plazas provide improved traffic circulation, safer pedestrian crossing, additional public space for recreation, higher pedestrian footfall, more time spent outdoors, and increased revenue for surrounding businesses.



PLAZA CINCO DE MAYO, PANAMA CITY, PANAMA



OLD NST ROAD PLAZA, KOHIMA, INDIA



SHER-E-KASHMIR PLAZA, SRINAGAR, INDIA



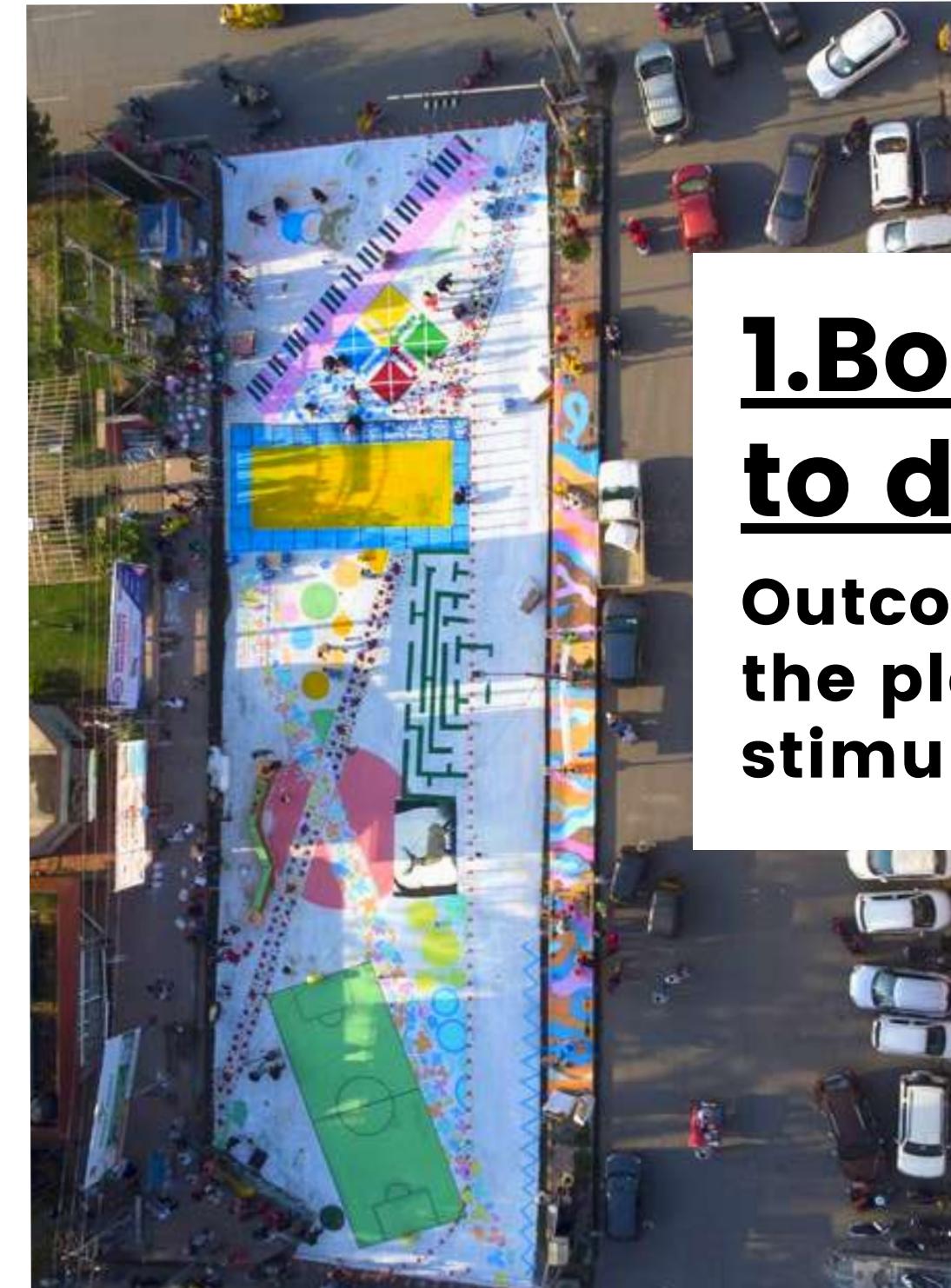
NOLO PLAZA, MILAN, ITALY

**Following sub-interventions need
to be undertaken to complete
placemaking for pop-up plazas**

POP-UP PLAZAS



OLD NST ROAD PLAZA, KOHIMA, INDIA



PRATAP PARK PLAZA, SRINAGAR, INDIA

1. Bold, bright colours to define plaza area

Outcome: Increased visibility of the plaza and greater visual stimulation for visitors

POP-UP PLAZAS

2. Defined plaza edge & crossing.

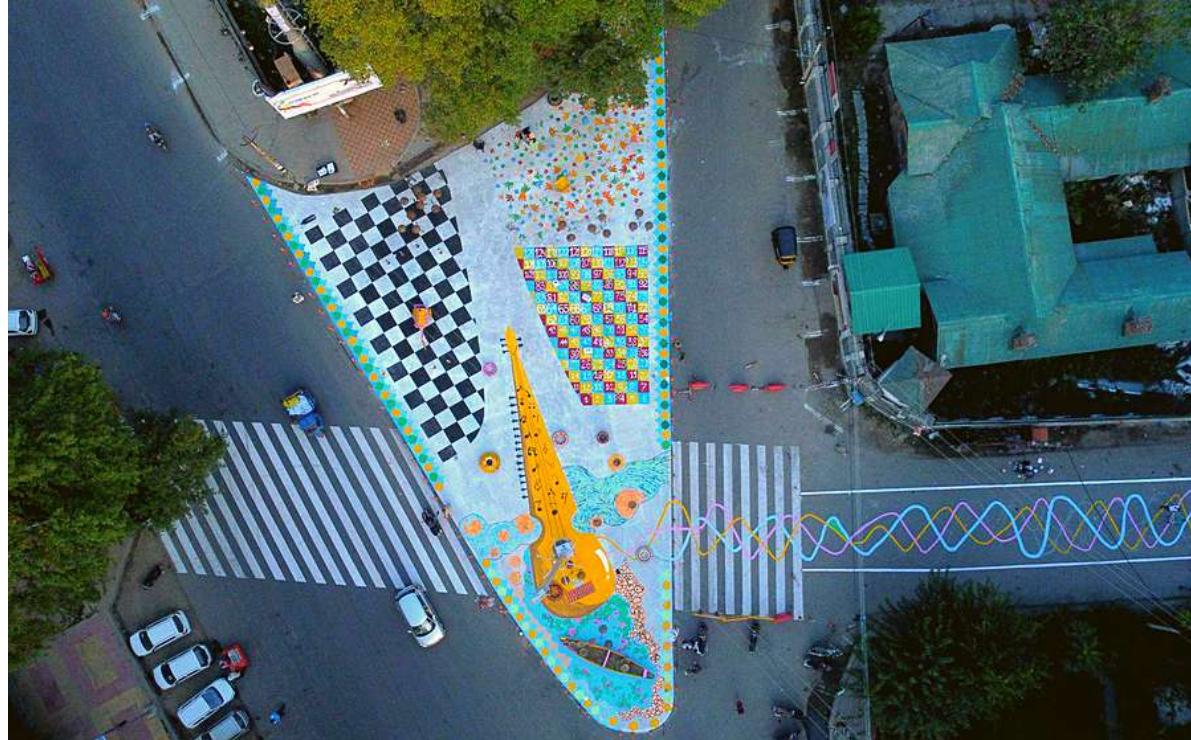
Outcome: Increased pedestrian safety



BOLLARDS DEFINING EDGE,
UDAIPUR, INDIA



TRAFFIC CONES DEFINING PLAZA EDGE, PRATAP PARK
PLAZA, SRINAGAR, INDIA



PEDESTRIAN CROSSING AT SHERE-KASHMIR PLAZA,
SRINAGAR, INDIA



PLANTERS & BICYCLE PARKING DEFINING NOLO PLAZA
EDGE, MILAN, ITALY

POP-UP PLAZAS



3. Shade - light weight structures

Outcome: Increased time spent outdoors

POP-UP PLAZAS

4. Seating = mix of individual and group seating.

Outcome: Increased time spent outdoors, social interactions and revenues of surrounding vendors



URBAN BLOOM, SHANGHAI, CHINA



WOODRUFF PARK, ATLANTA,
GEORGIA, USA



CUBBON PARK, BENGALURU, INDIA

POP-UP PLAZAS



PRATAP PARK PLAZA,
SRINAGAR, INDIA



VADSAR FLYOVER ANAGNWADI, VADODARA,
INDIA

5. Interactive play.

Outcome: Increased footfall of children and increase in time spent outdoors

POP-UP PLAZAS

6. Organized vending area

Outcome: Decreased road encroachment, traffic congestion and vendor eviction episodes, increased customer footfall, and vendor incomes



CENTENARY SQUARE, PARRAMATTA, AUSTRALIA



SPECIAL VENDING ZONES, ODISHA, INDIA



MANEK CHOWK, AHMEDABAD, INDIA

POP-UP PLAZAS

7. Lactation booth for feeding mothers

Outcome: Increased number of women and children (0-3 years) visitors and improved maternal wellbeing



BHARATHI PARK, PUDUCHERRY, INDIA



LACTATION PODS

POP-UP PLAZAS



RANCHI UNIVERSITY, MORABADI, RANCHI, INDIA



FRENCHMEN STREET, NEW ORLEANS, USA

8. Lighting

Outcome: Improved safety and increased time spent outdoors at night

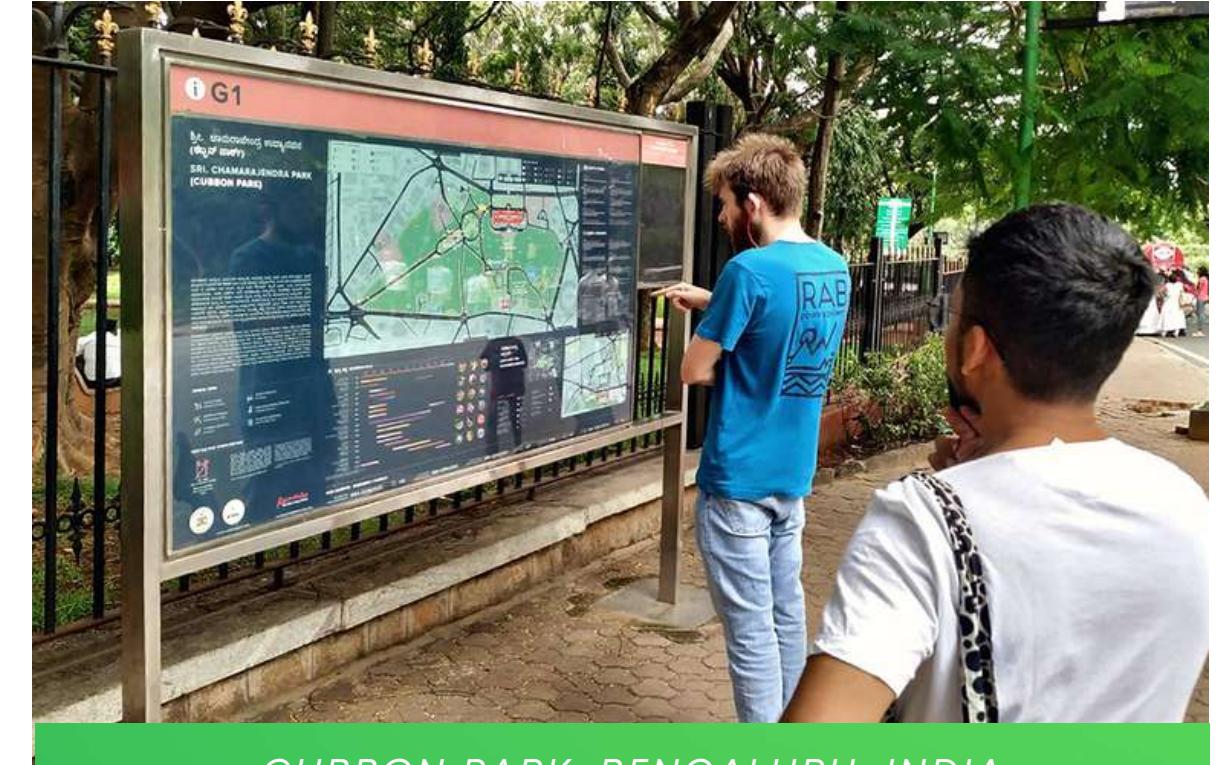
POP-UP PLAZAS

9. Signage

Outcome: Improved wayfinding and thus increased ease of access



BRISBANE SHOWGROUNDS, AUSTRALIA



CUBBON PARK, BENGALURU, INDIA



POPS, NEW YORK, USA

POP-UP PLAZAS



PERMIABLE PAVEMENTS



POTTED PLANTS & PERMIABLE PLAZA



GRASS MOUNDS, MICRO PARK, IMPHAL, INDIA



POTTED PLANTS & GRASS MATS, CHINA

10. Plants & permeable surfaces

Outcome: Increased water percolation, improved biodiversity, improved air quality and heat island mitigation

POP-UP PLAZAS

11. Bicycle parking

Outcome: Increased cyclists



NORTH YORKSHIRE



CLASS 2 BICYCLE PARKING



DELHI

POP-UP PLAZAS



PUBLIC ART INSTALLATIONS, KRISHNA RIVERFRONT,
VIJAYAWADA, INDIA



STREET PERFORMERS, JODHPUR, INDIA



WALL ART, VADSAR FLYOVER ANGANWADI,
VADODARA, INDIA

12. Public art = installations, paintings, performances

Outcome: Increased opportunities for artists, increased vibrancy and socio-cultural interaction

Street Designs

Streets being the largest public space in the world, should not be designed simply to accommodate the movement of vehicles – it is important to place a high priority on meeting the needs of pedestrians, cyclists and public transport users as well.



PLAZA CINCO DE MAYO, PANAMA CITY, PANAMA



JOÃO ALFREDO STREET, PORTO ALEGRE, BRASIL

**Following sub-interventions need
to be undertaken to complete
placemaking for streets**

STREET DESIGN



INDIRA GANDHI KACHI BASTI, UDAIPUR, INDIA

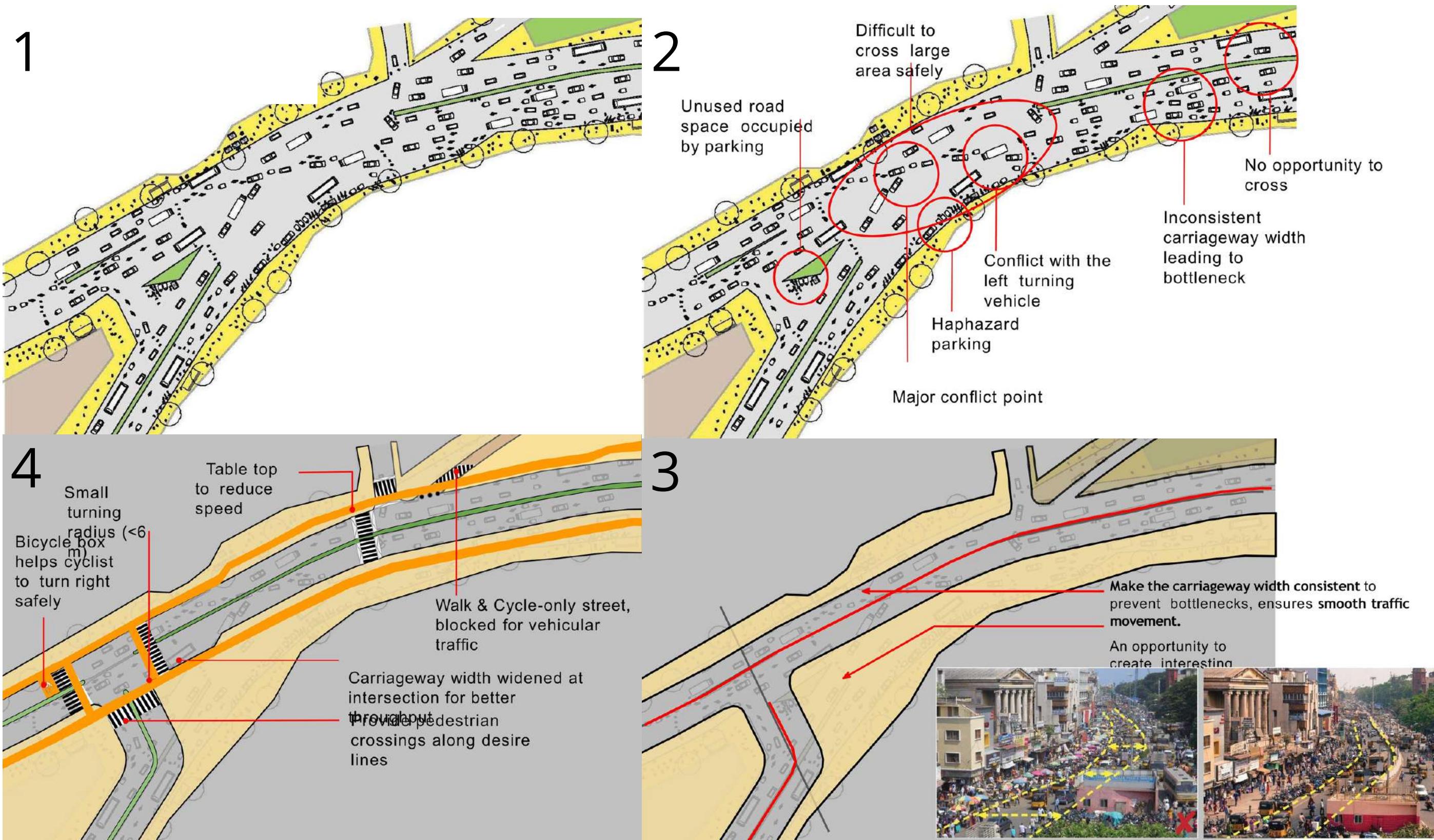
1. Fixed carriageway width

Outcome: Reduced traffic congestion, smooth traffic flow, reduced traffic accidents, increased road space for pedestrians and recreation

STREET DESIGN

For more information:
<https://smartnet.niua.org/indiastreetchallenge/guide-to-make-a-successful-design-submission-for-the-design-competition-w4/>

Source: Streets4People Challenge, MoHUA & ITDP India



STREET DESIGN

2. Designated, uninterrupted sidewalks

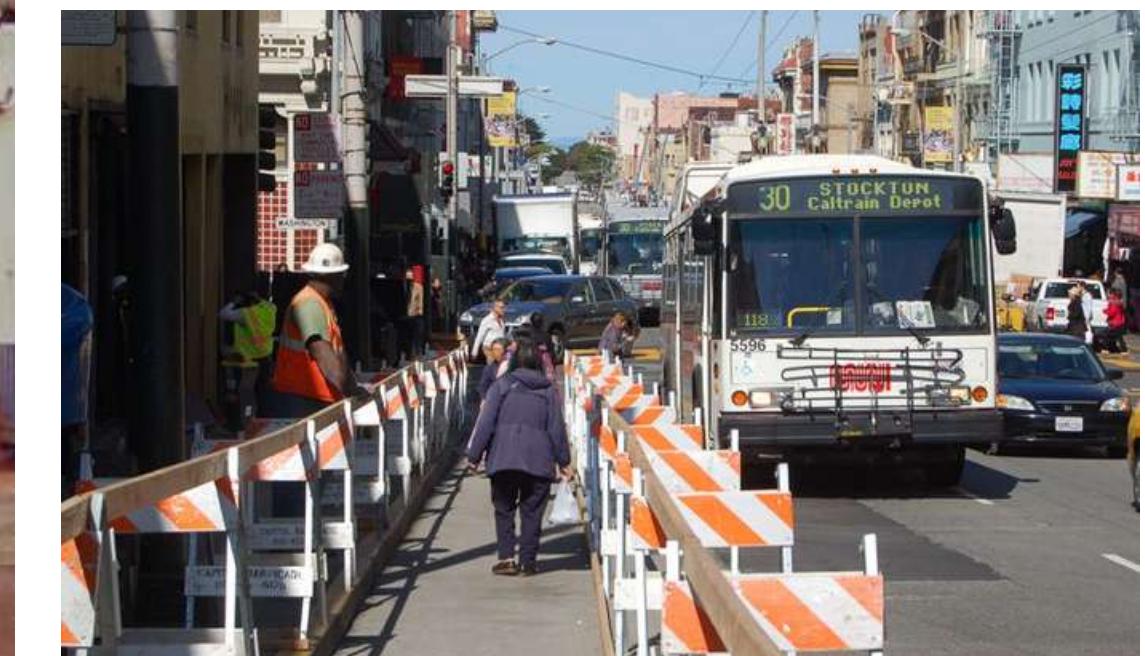
Outcome: Reduced road accidents, increased pedestrian activity



ST. MARKS ROAD, BANGALORE, INDIA



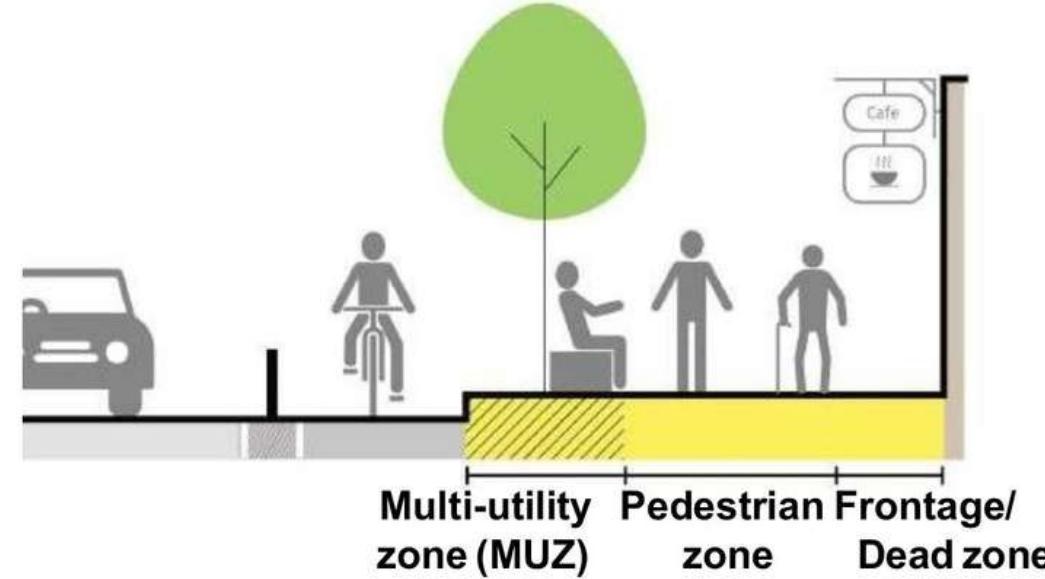
BESANT NAGAR AVENUE, CHENNAI, INDIA



STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA, USA

STREET DESIGN

Footpath design

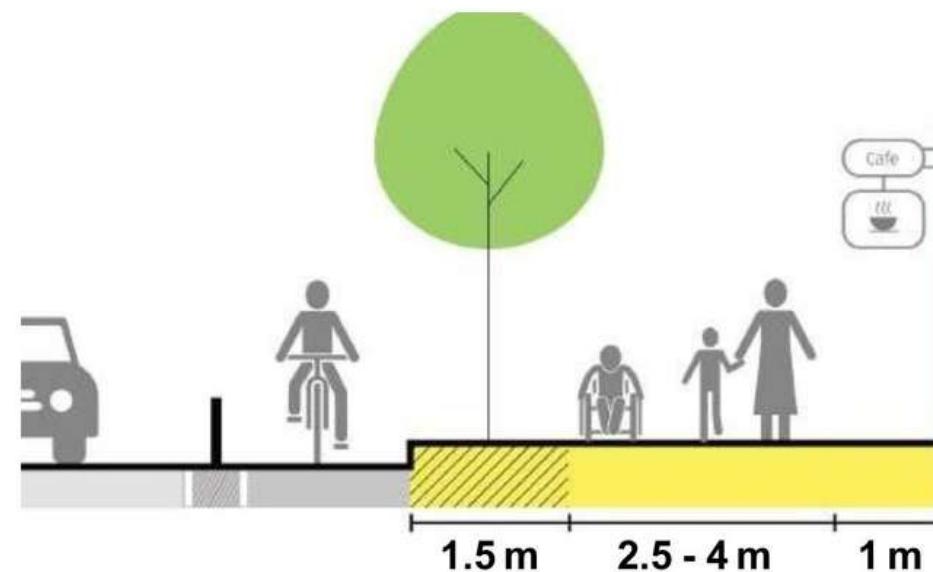


Pedestrian/Walking zone: Continuous walking space for pedestrians, clear of any obstructions.

Frontage/dead zone: Provides a buffer between the pedestrian zone and the property edge.

Multi-utility zone (MUZ): Space for vending, street furniture, landscape, bus stops, and property access ramps, on-street parking.

Footpath in commercial areas

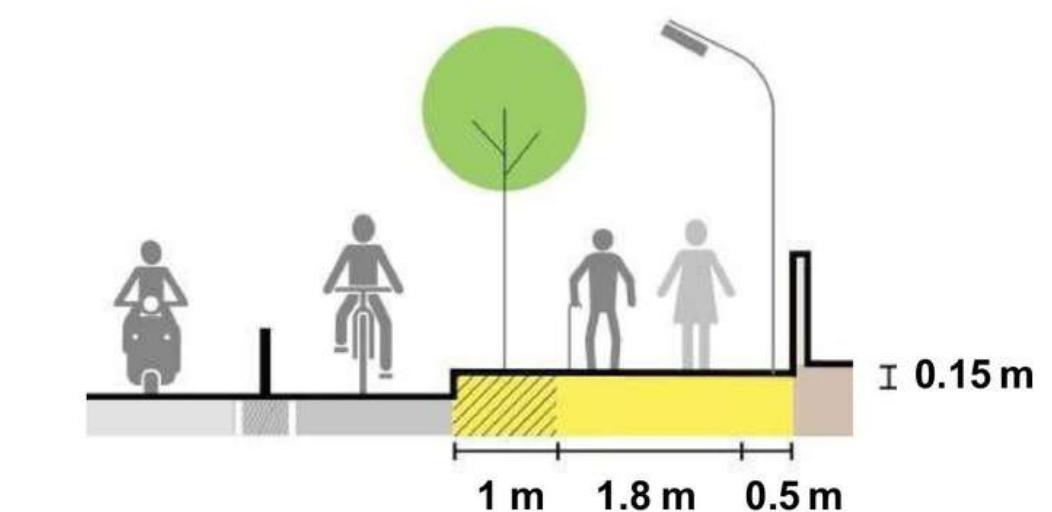


Clear width of the pedestrian zone in a commercial area should be at least **2.5m**.

In case of high intensity commercial areas the pedestrian zone width should be at least **4 m** to accommodate high pedestrian footfall.

1 m frontage zone along shops ensures shoppers do not hinder the pedestrian movement.

Footpath in residential areas



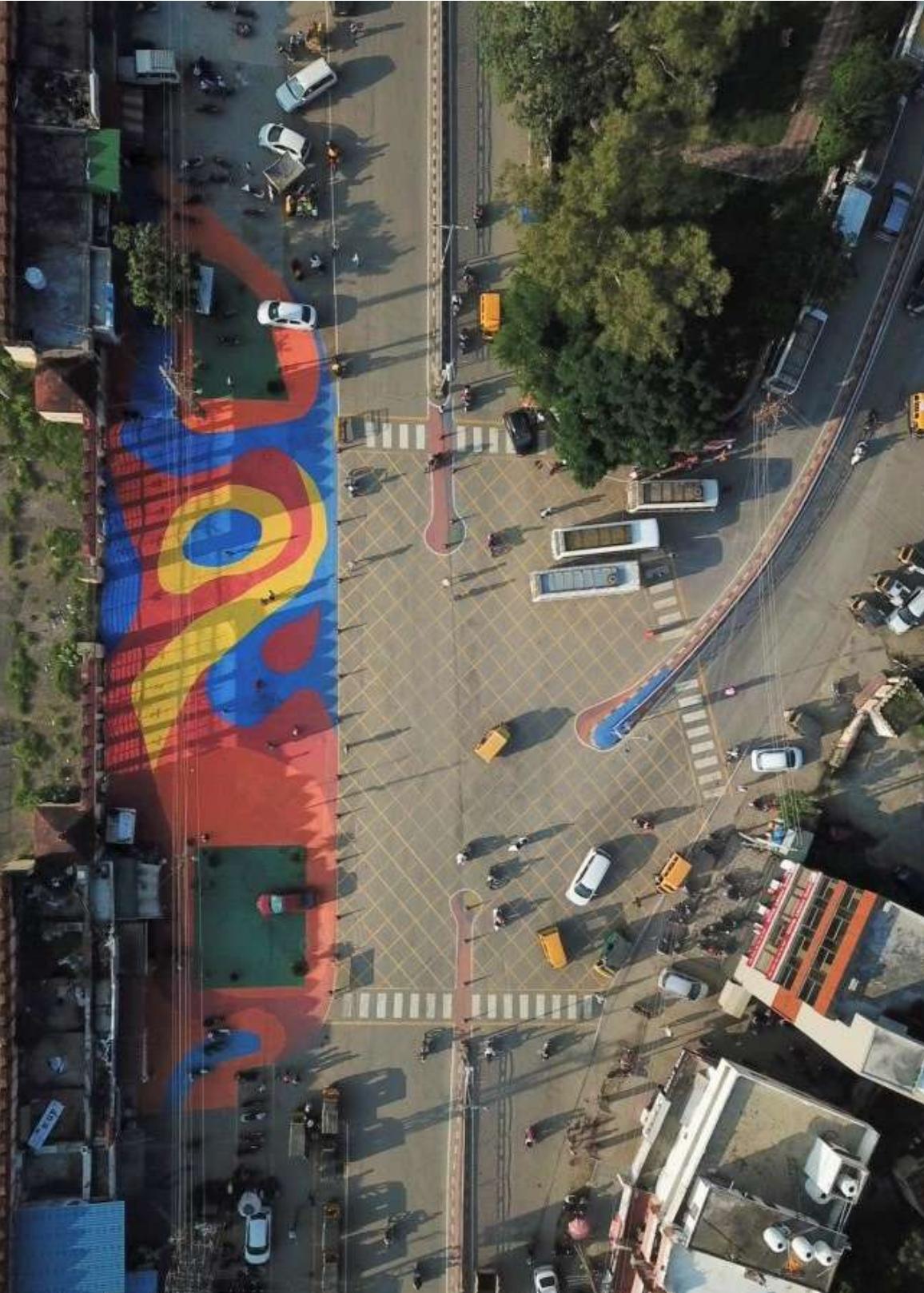
Clear width of the pedestrian zone in a residential area should be at least

1.8 m for two wheelchairs to pass each other.

On narrow streets, MUZ can be reduced to 0.5m.

Footpaths should be raised but no more than **0.15 m**.

STREET DESIGN



INTERSECTION CROSSING, CHETAK CIRCLE, UDAIPUR,
INDIA



SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL



BRIGHT COLOURED CROSSING AT HILL TURNING,
KOHIMA, INDIA

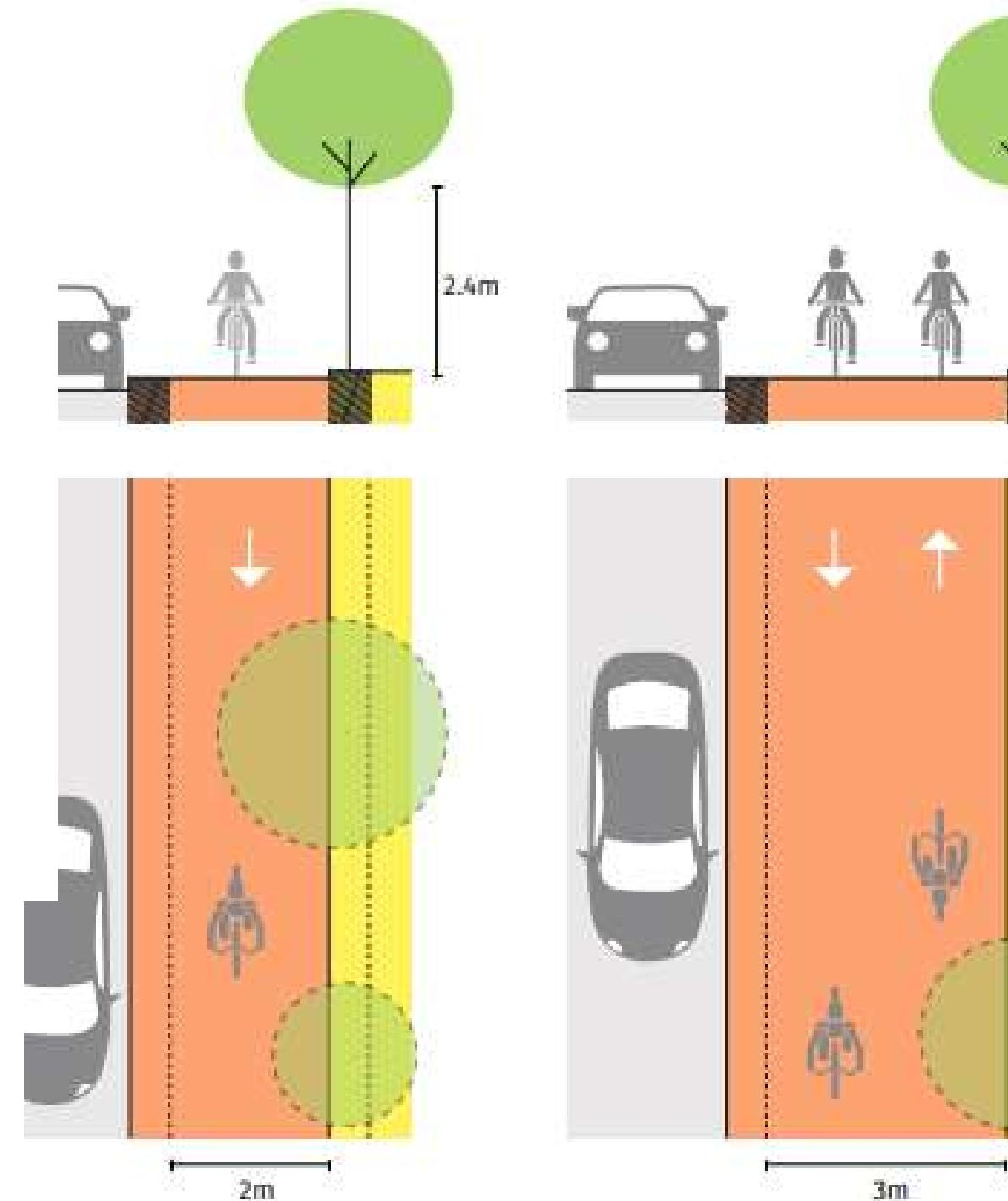
3. Painted pedestrian crossing

Outcome: Reduced traffic accidents and road fatalities, increased pedestrian safety and footfall

STREET DESIGN

4. Painted bicycle lanes

**Outcome: improved
access for cyclists,
improved physical
fitness**



COMPLETE STREETS BY ITDP



NEW YORK CITY, USA

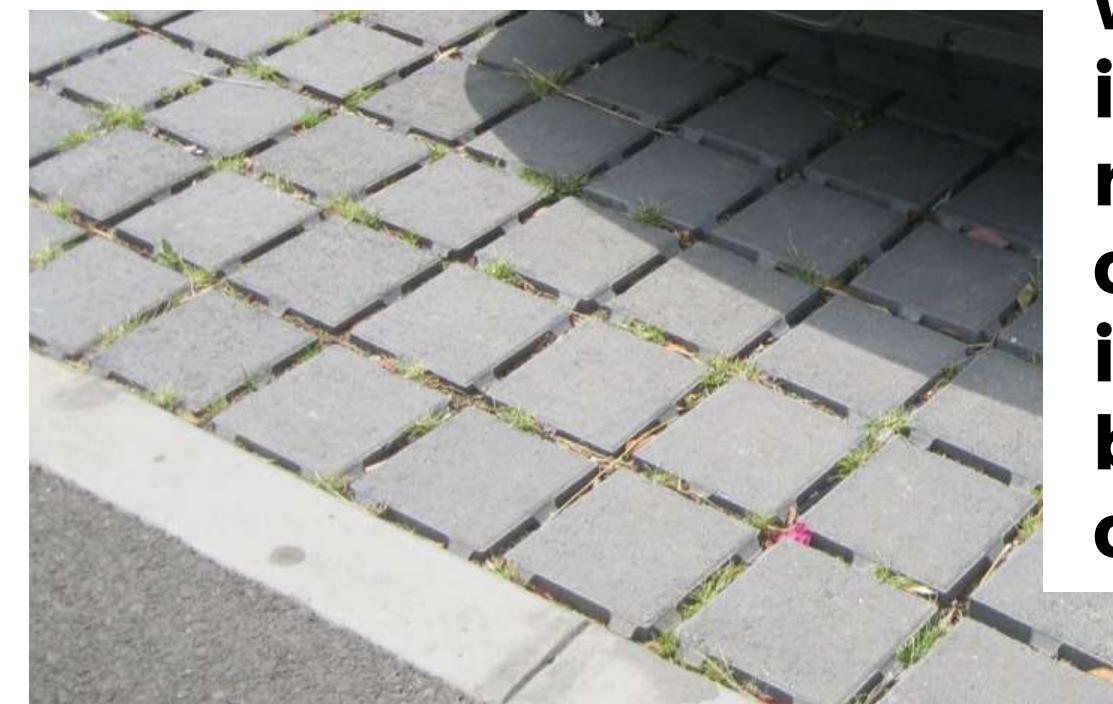
STREET DESIGN



RAIN GARDENS



PERVIOUS STRIPS

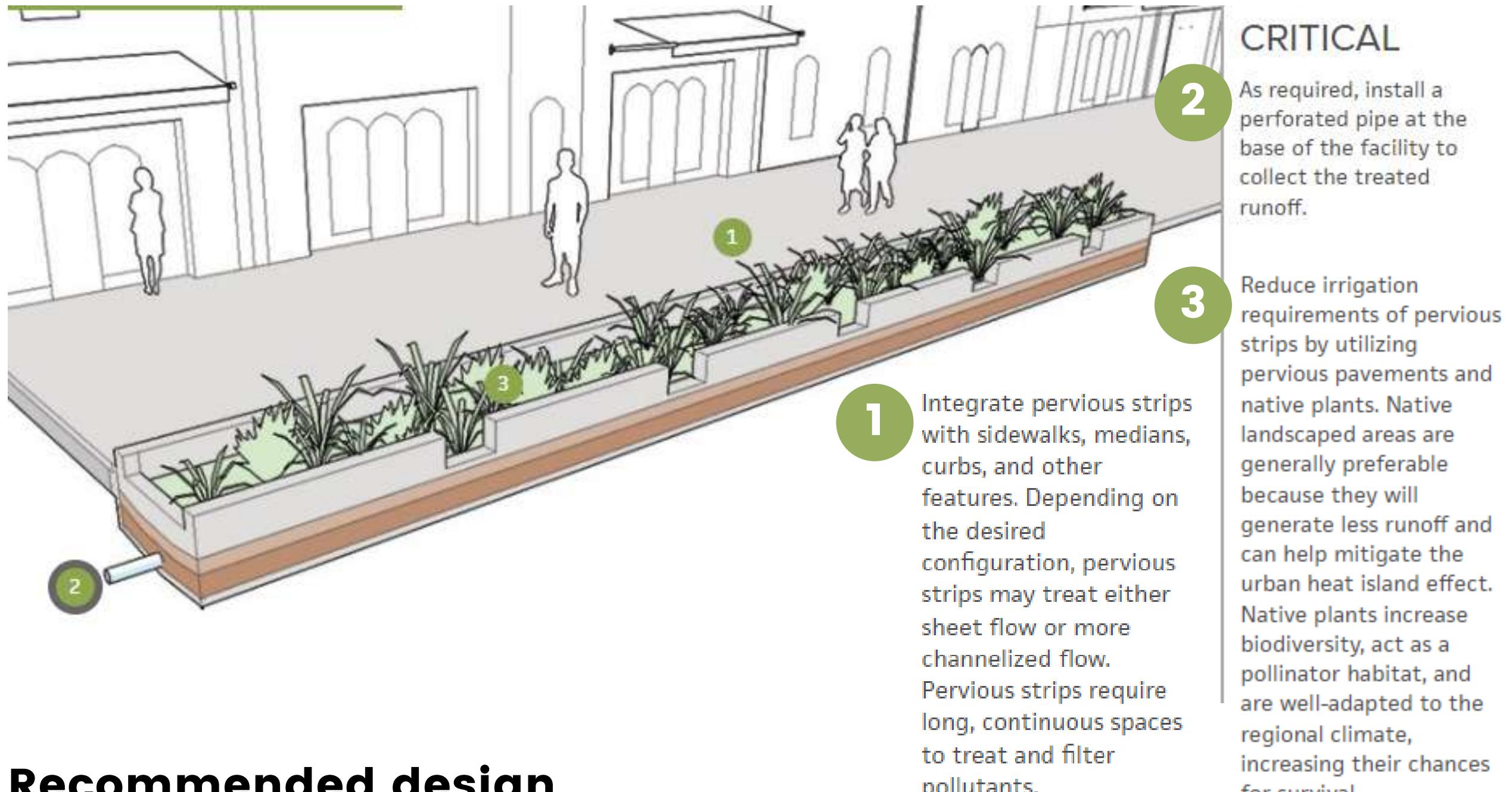


PERVIOUS PAVEMENTS

5. Rain gardens/tree percolation pits/pervious pavements

Outcome: Improved storm water management, increased groundwater recharge, increased green cover, decreased heat island effect, improved biodiversity and micro-climate

STREET DESIGN



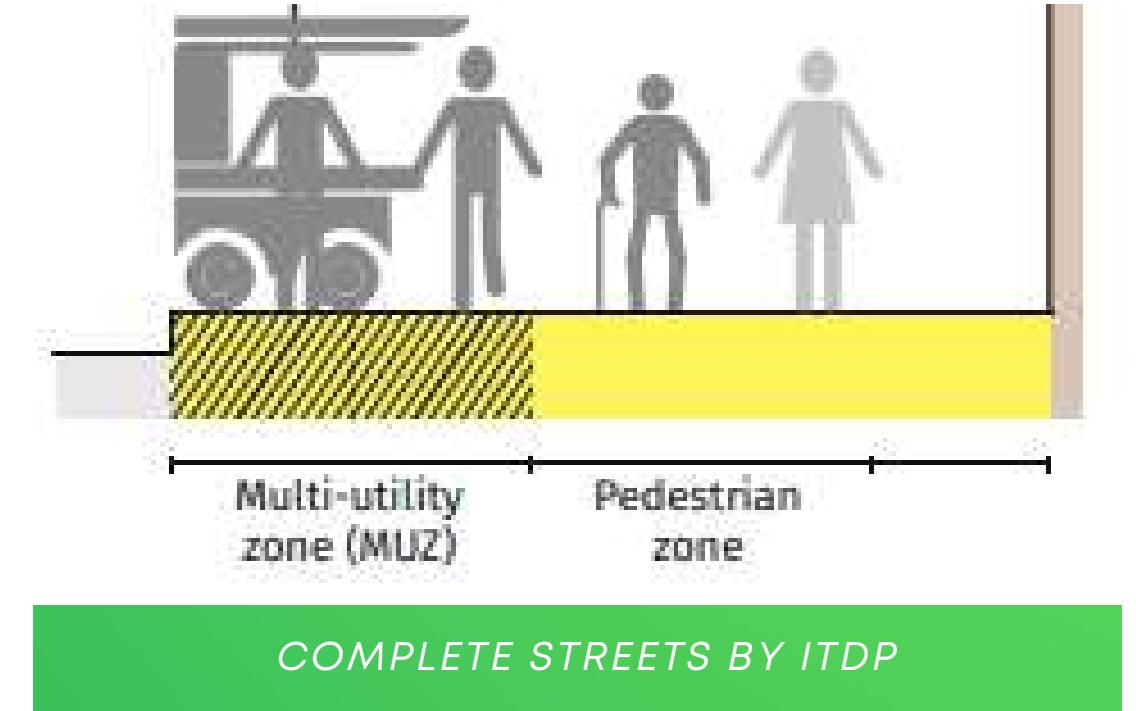
Recommended design to create raingardens on pervious strips.

For more information:
<https://nacto.org/publication/urban-street-design-guide/street-design-elements/stormwater-management/pervious-strips/>

Source: National Association of City Transportation Officials

6. Organized Vending spaces

Outcome: Reduced unregularized street encroachments, reduced vendor eviction incidents, reduced pavement congestion, increased vendor incomes, increased pedestrian footfall



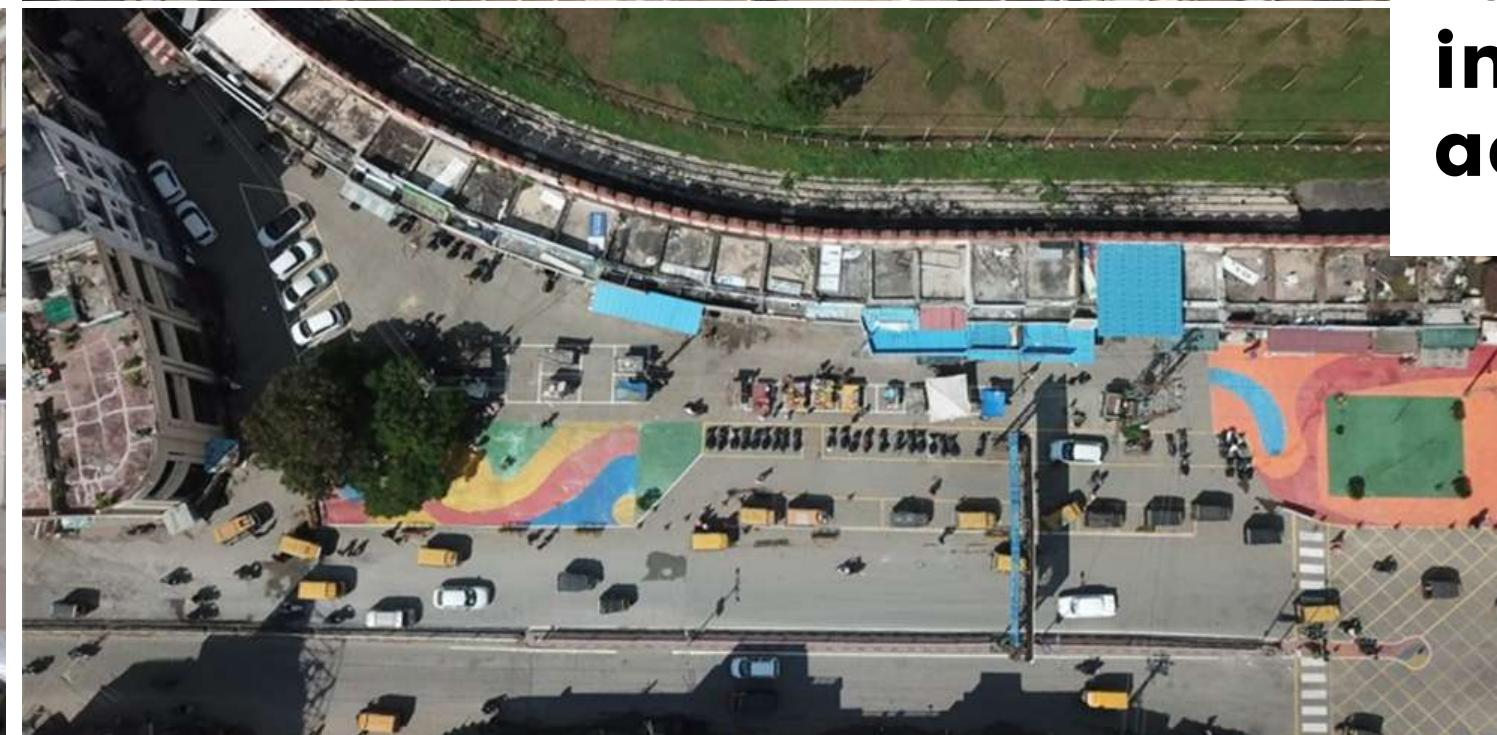
STREET DESIGN



NAVI MUMBAI, INDIA



BILTSTRAAT, UTRECHT



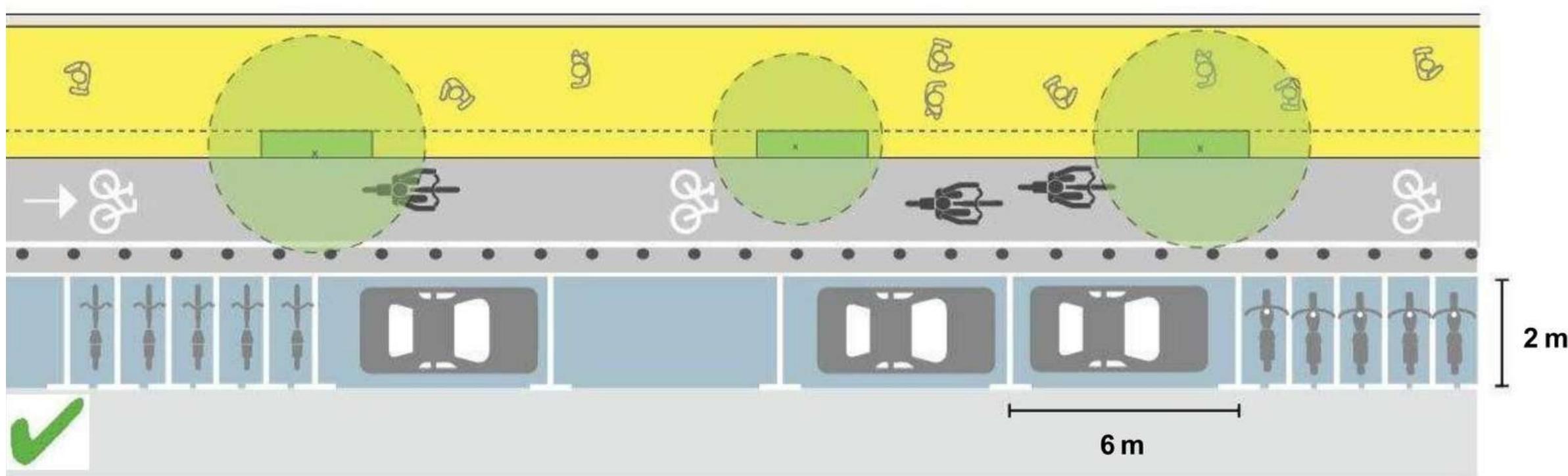
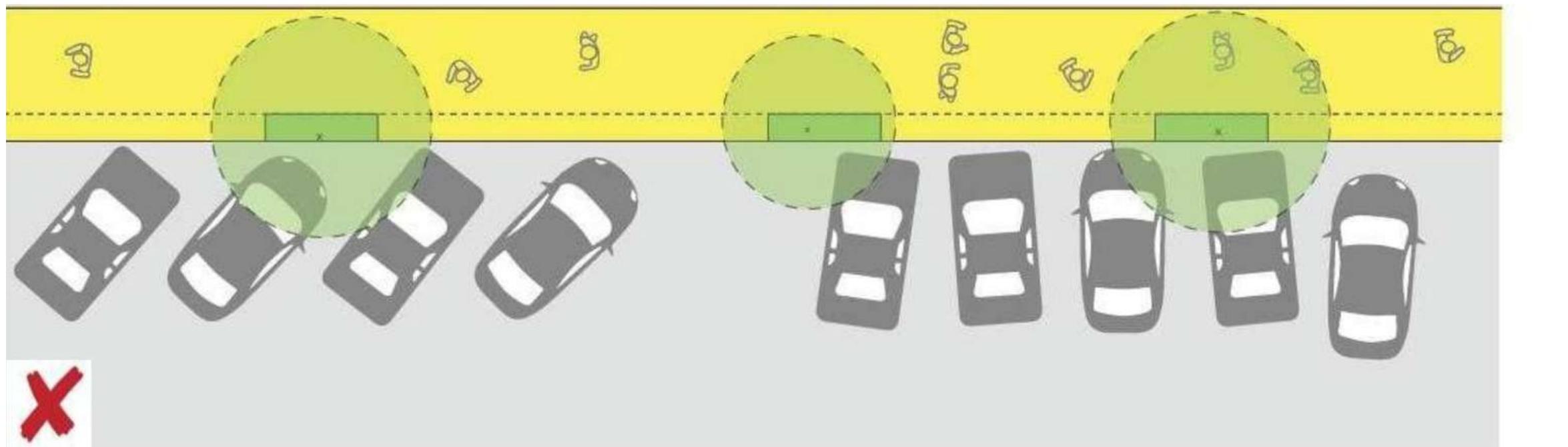
BEFORE & AFTER, PAHARI BUS STAND, CHETAK CIRCLE< UDAIPUR, INDIA

7. Organized Parking

Outcome: Reduced road accidents, increased pedestrian activity

STREET DESIGN

Recommended parallel parking for 4 wheelers and perpendicular parking for two wheelers



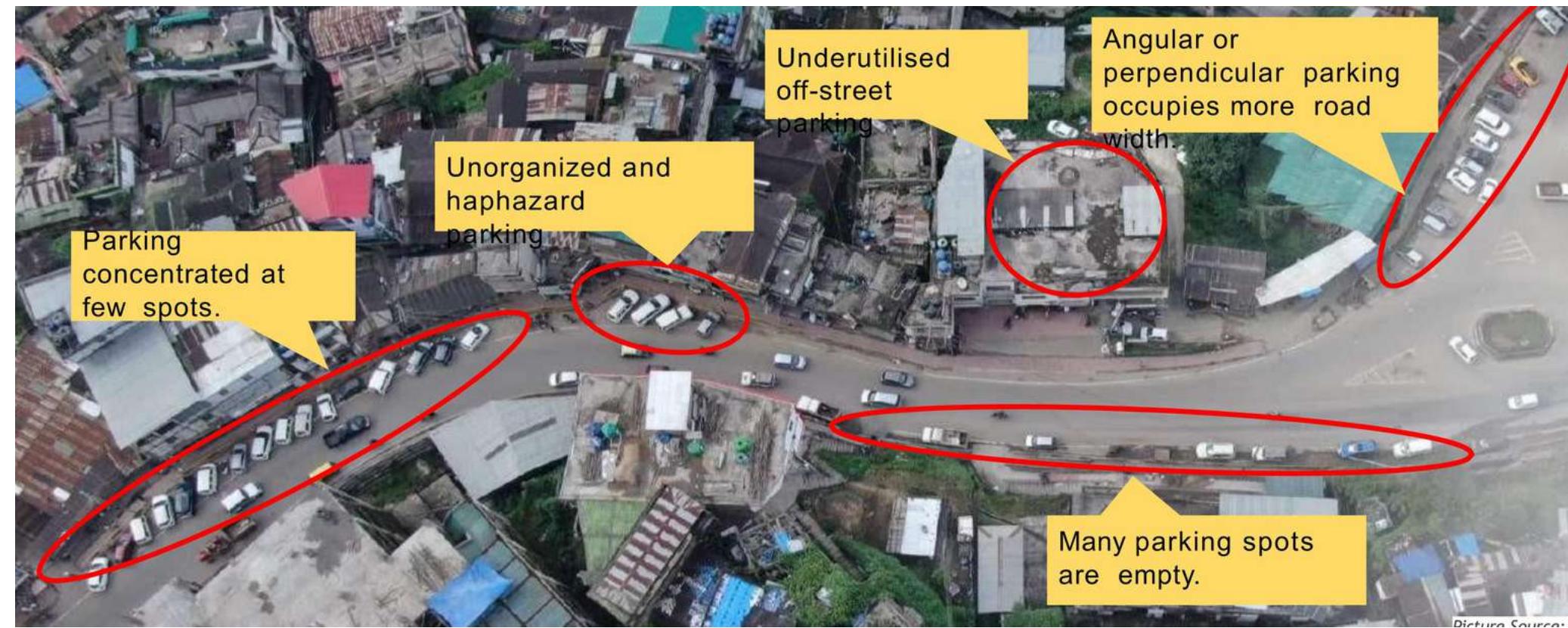
Vehicle type	Parking slot dimension
Cycle	1 m x 2 m
Two-wheeler	1 m x 2 m
Auto rickshaw	1.5 m x 3 m
Car	2 m x 6 m
Mini bus	2.6 m x 8 m
Bus	2.6 m x 15 m
Heavy commercial vehicle	2.4 m x 9 m
Light Commercial vehicle	2 m x 5m

Parallel parking is recommended on streets where parking is permitted.
Inclined and perpendicular on-street car parking should be avoided since these orientations create blind spots while reversing, and take up precious road space that could otherwise be used for cycling and walking facilities.

STREET DESIGN

For more information:
<https://smartnet.niua.org/indiastreetchallenge/guide-to-make-a-successful-design-submission-for-the-design-competition-w4/>

Source: Streets4People Challenge, MoHUA & ITDP India



Common issues of haphazard parking



Recommended organized parallel parking

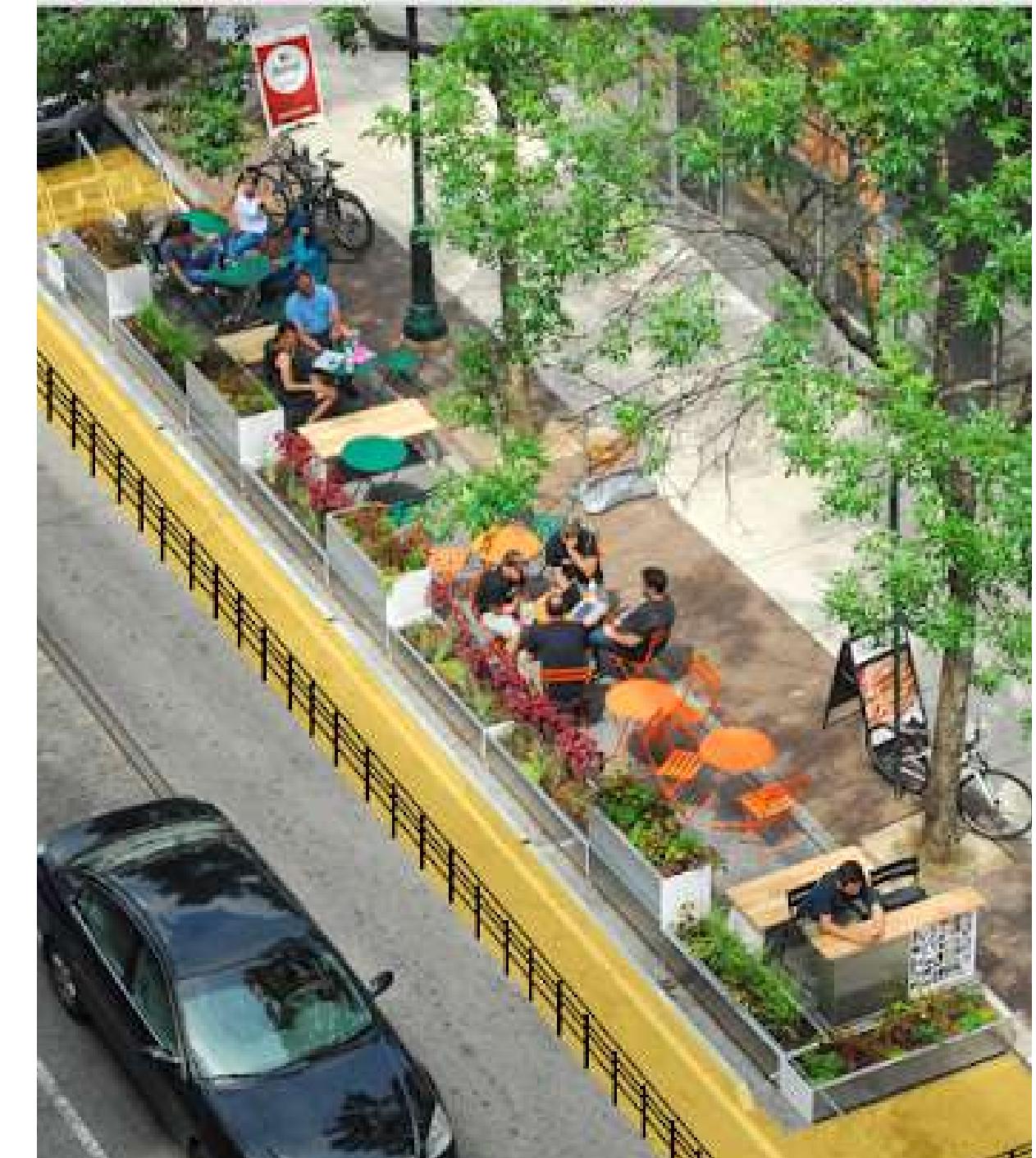
STREET DESIGN

8. Parklets in place of parking

Outcome: Increased public space for recreation, increased social interaction, increased time spent outdoor, increased business for vendors/surrounding businesses



BOSTON, USA



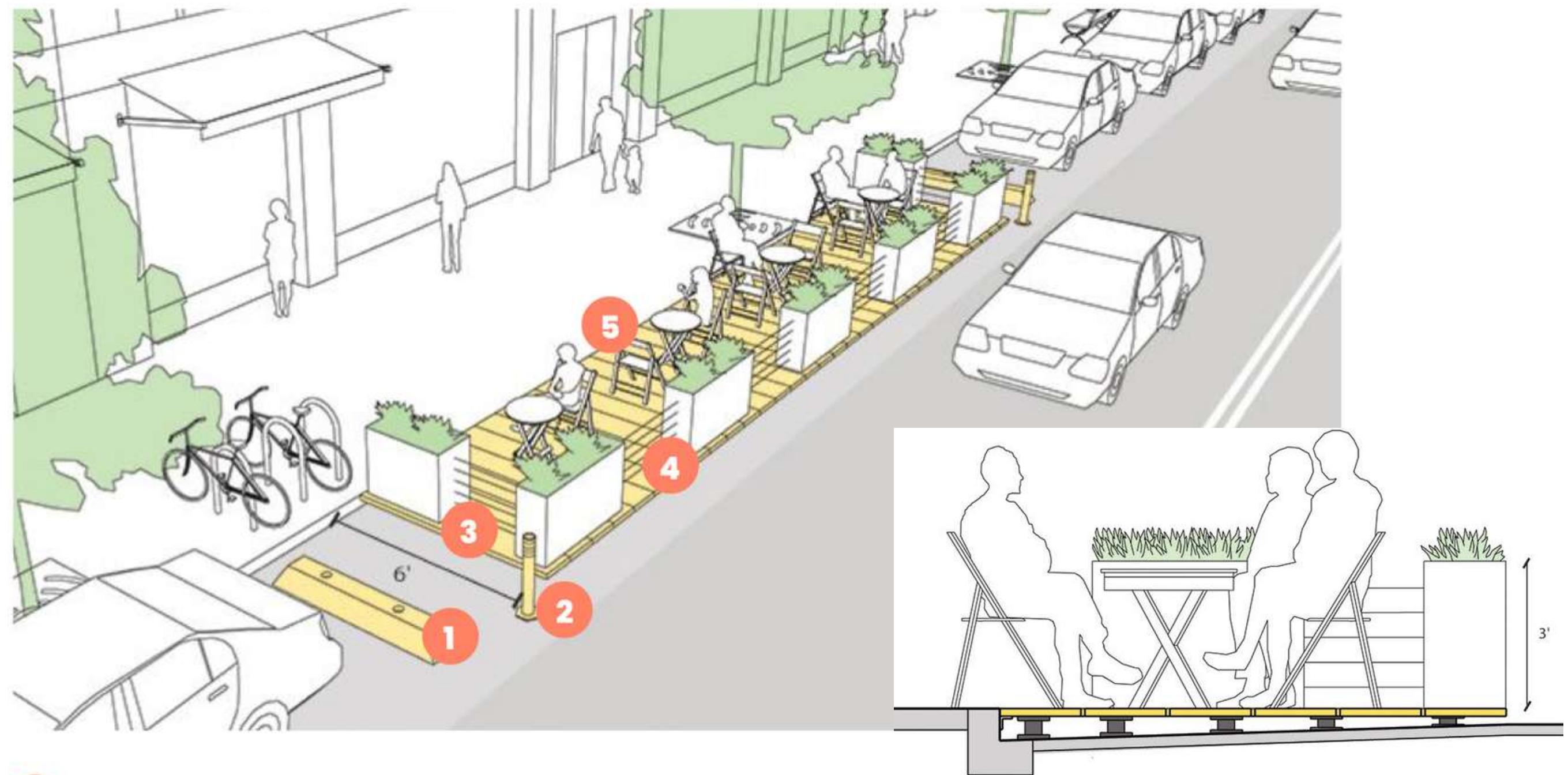
WALNUT STREET, WEST PHILADELPHIA,
PENNSYLVANIA

STREET DESIGN

For more information:

<https://nacto.org/publication/urban-street-design-guide/interim-design-strategies/parklets/>

Source: National Association of City Transportation Officials



- 1 Parklets must be buffered using a wheel stop 4 ft from the parklet
- 2 Parklets should have vertical elements that make them visible to traffic, such as flexible posts or bollards
- 3 Parklets have a desired minimum width of 6 ft (or width of the parking lane); generally entail the conversion of one or more parallel parking spaces or 3–4 angled parking spaces
- 4 It is recommended to include an open guardrail to define the space that is no higher than 3 ft and be capable of withstanding at least 200 ft of horizontal force
- 5 It is recommended to incorporate seating into the parklet

STREET DESIGN

9. Seating and play elements

Outcome: Increased time spent outdoor, increased business for vendors/surrounding businesses



NEW YORK CITY, USA



PUNE, INDIA



NEW YORK CITY, USA

STREET DESIGN



10. Waste Bins and reverse vending machines

Outcome: Reduced littering and open dumping sites, increased sanitation and hygienic environment

STREET DESIGN



RAAHGIRI DAY IN GURGAON, INDIA



CHANDNI CHOWK, DELHI, INDIA

11. Pedestrian only streets

Outcome: Increased pedestrian space & footfall

STREET DESIGN

For more information:

<https://globaldesigningcities.org/publication/global-street-design-guide/streets/pedestrian-priority-spaces/pedestrian-only-streets/>

Source: National Association of City Transportation Officials



- 1 Minimum clear paths should be maintained to allow emergency vehicle access. Prohibit parking and vehicular traffic to ensure that clear paths remain unobstructed.
- 2 Use durable and slip-resistant materials. Provide accessibility ramps and tactile paving to assist the visually impaired.
- 3 Add street furniture, artwork, seating, tables, benches, trees, landscaping, cycle racks, and water fountains to add character and support a range of activities.



FINE-GRAIN PEDESTRIAN NETWORKS WITH A VARIETY OF PEDESTRIAN-PRIORITY SPACES SUPPORT A WALKABLE CITY

Micro Parks

A small park accessible to the general public. Micro parks are frequently created on small, irregular pieces of land, in vacant building lots, along the centers of broad avenues, or even in parking spots.



*DRY LANDSCAPE POP-UP PARK,
AMMAN, JORDAN*



*MICRO PARK FROM DUMPING LOT,
,IMPHAL, INDIA*



*BASANTI NAGAR, ROURKELA,
INDIA*

**Following sub-interventions need
to be undertaken to complete
placemaking for micro parks**

MICRO PARKS

1. Seating & play:

**Outcome:
Increased safe and
comfortable places
to sit, & rest,
increases
interaction time
and time spent
overall**



POCKET PARK WITH SEATING ON A PREVIOUS DUMPING SITE,
KOHIMA, INDIA



SONGZHUANG MICRO PARK, CHINA



MICRO PARK FOR TODDLER PLAY AT TRAFFIC
CIRCLE, KAKINADA, INDIA

MICRO PARKS



PACCA DANGA PARK, JAMMU, INDIA



PERIYAR NAGAR, ERODE, INDIA

2. Color

Outcome: Increased vibrancy and visual stimulation

MICRO PARKS

3. Soft surfaces (turf grass/ sand).

Outcome: Suitable for all ages, has minimum impact on joints and shins



GRASS MOUNDS IN MICRO PARK AT NEW CHECKON TRAFFIC POINT, IMPHAL, INDIA



DRY LANDSCAPE OF GRAVEL & STONE, AMMAN, JORDAN



SANDY AY AREA, PERIYAR NAGAR PARK, ERODE, INDIA

Refurbishing existing_parks

Urban parks help to promote active and healthy life styles, mitigate air pollution, increase biodiversity, and control temperatures and humidity



VIKAS NAGAR PARK, JABALPUR,
INDIA



MORADABADI, RANCHI, INDIA



PERIYAR NAGAR, ERODE, INDIA



PRAGATI STREET, AGARTALA, INDIA

**Following sub-interventions need
to be undertaken to complete
placemaking for parks**

PARKS

1. Toddler-friendly play equipment

Outcome: More footfall of toddlers and caregivers, greater time spent outdoors, improvement in motor skills of toddlers



PRAGATI STREET, AGARTALA, INDIA



RANCHI UNIVERSITY, MORABADI, RANCHI, INDIA



PR COLLEGE, EAT STREET, KAKINADA, INDIA

PARKS



CUBBON PARK, BENGALURU, INDIA



HOLYSTOKED SKATEPARK, BENGALURU, INDIA

2. Active sports (badminton, basket ball, etc)

Outcome: Increased footfall of young adults and adults, greater time spent outdoors, improved physical fitness

PARKS

3. Jogging Track (in sand)

Outcome: Increased footfall of young adults and adults, greater time spent outdoors, improved physical fitness



ELLIOTS BEACH, CHENNAI, INDIA



BANDRA WEST, MUMBAI, INDIA



DWARKA, DELHI, INDIA

PARKS



VIKAS NAGAR PARK, JABALPUR, INDIA



RAJA TANK, KAKINADA, INDIA

4. Walking Track (hard paving)

Outcome: Increased footfall of young adults and adults, greater time spent outdoors, improved physical fitness

PARKS

5. Soft, natural surfaces (sand pits, grass)

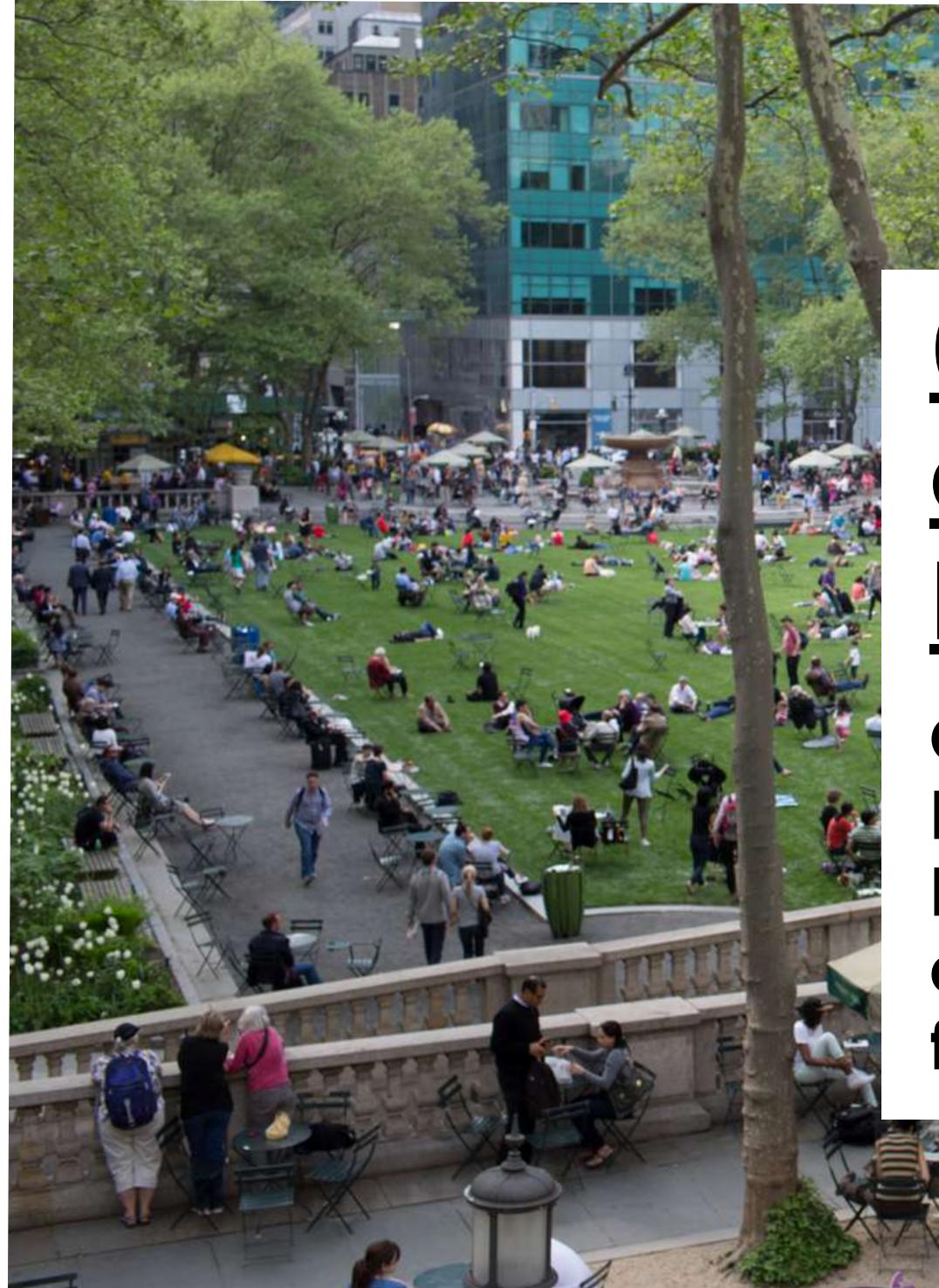
Outcome: Increase in water percolation to ground, reduction in micro-temperature



PARKS



LAL BAZAR, GANGTOK, INDIA



BRYANT PARK, NEW YORK, USA

6. Visually accessible boundary wall

Outcome: Visual connection between park and street, higher discovery of park and therefore higher footfall, increase in safety

PARKS

7. Toilet & Drinking Water

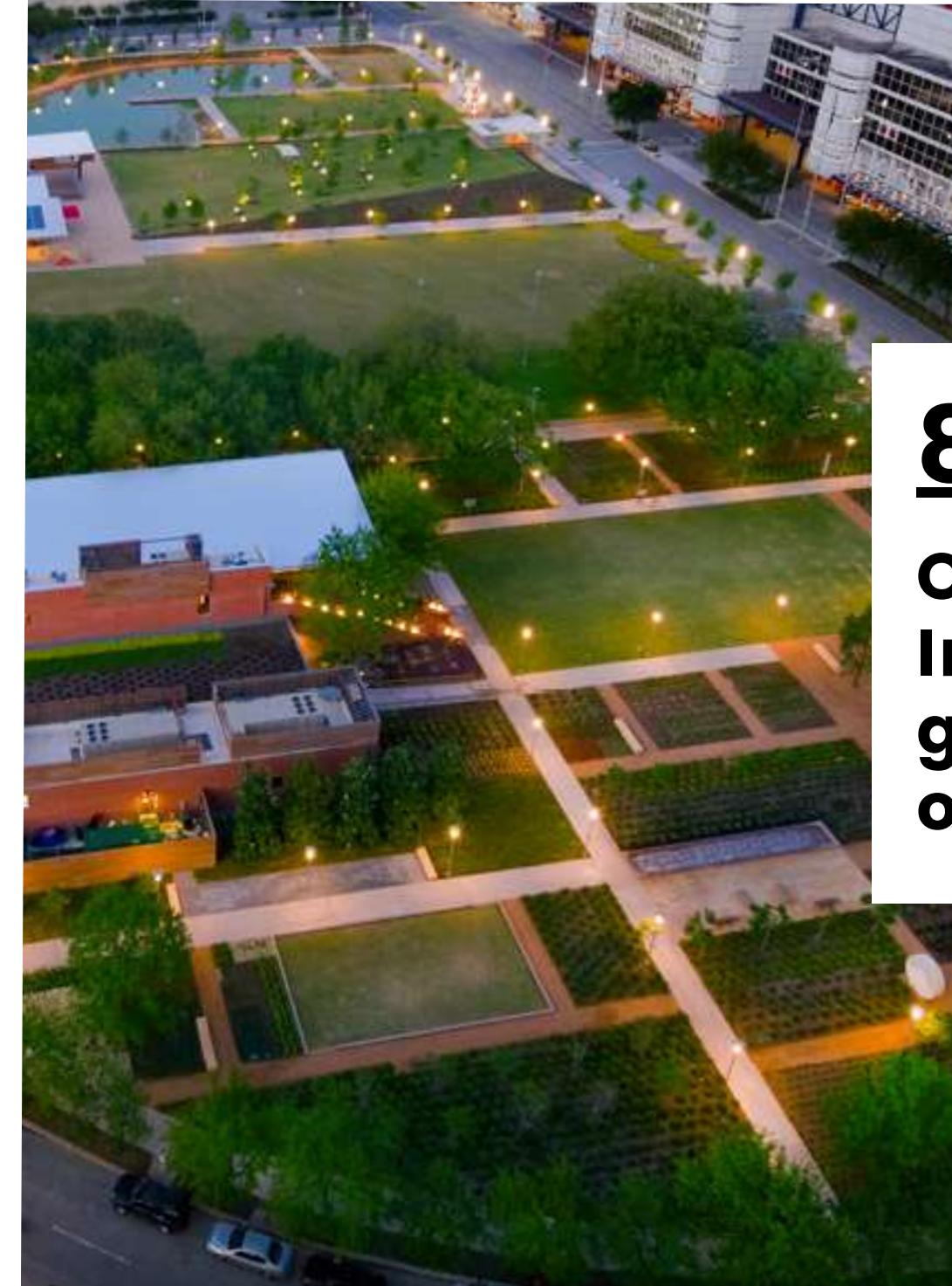
Outcome: Increased time spent outdoors, especially by toddlers and seniors, improved health and hygiene



PARKS



RANCHI UNIVERSITY, MORABADI, RANCHI, INDIA



DISCOVERY GREEN, HOUSTON, TEXAS, USA

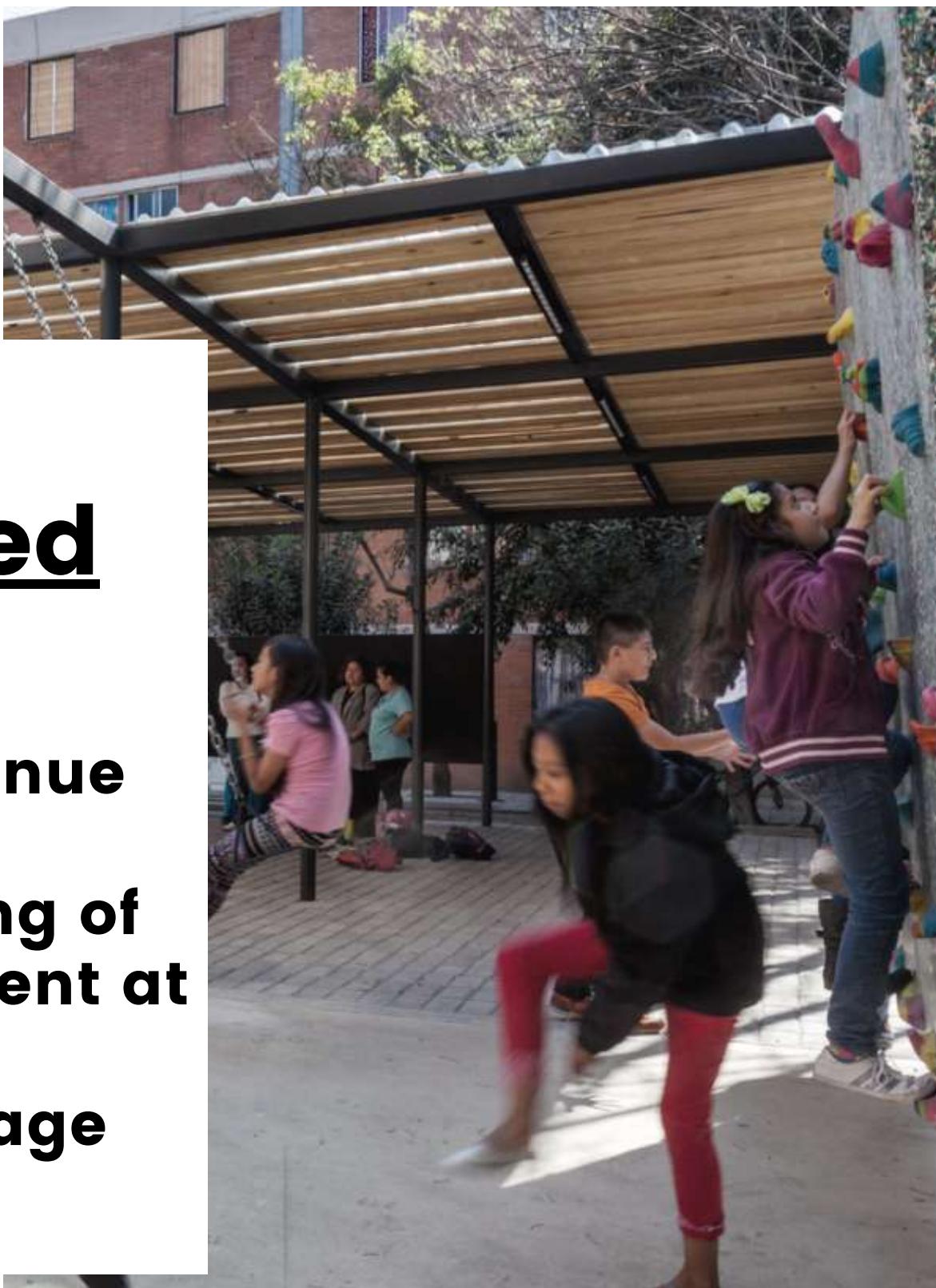
8. Lighting

Outcome:
Improved safety,
greater time spent
outdoors

PARKS

9. Multi-purpose shaded area

Outcome: Greater revenue generation for park maintenance by leasing of space, greater time spent at park, multi-purpose activities for different age groups



MEXICO



CIVIC PLAZA, ALBUQUERQUE

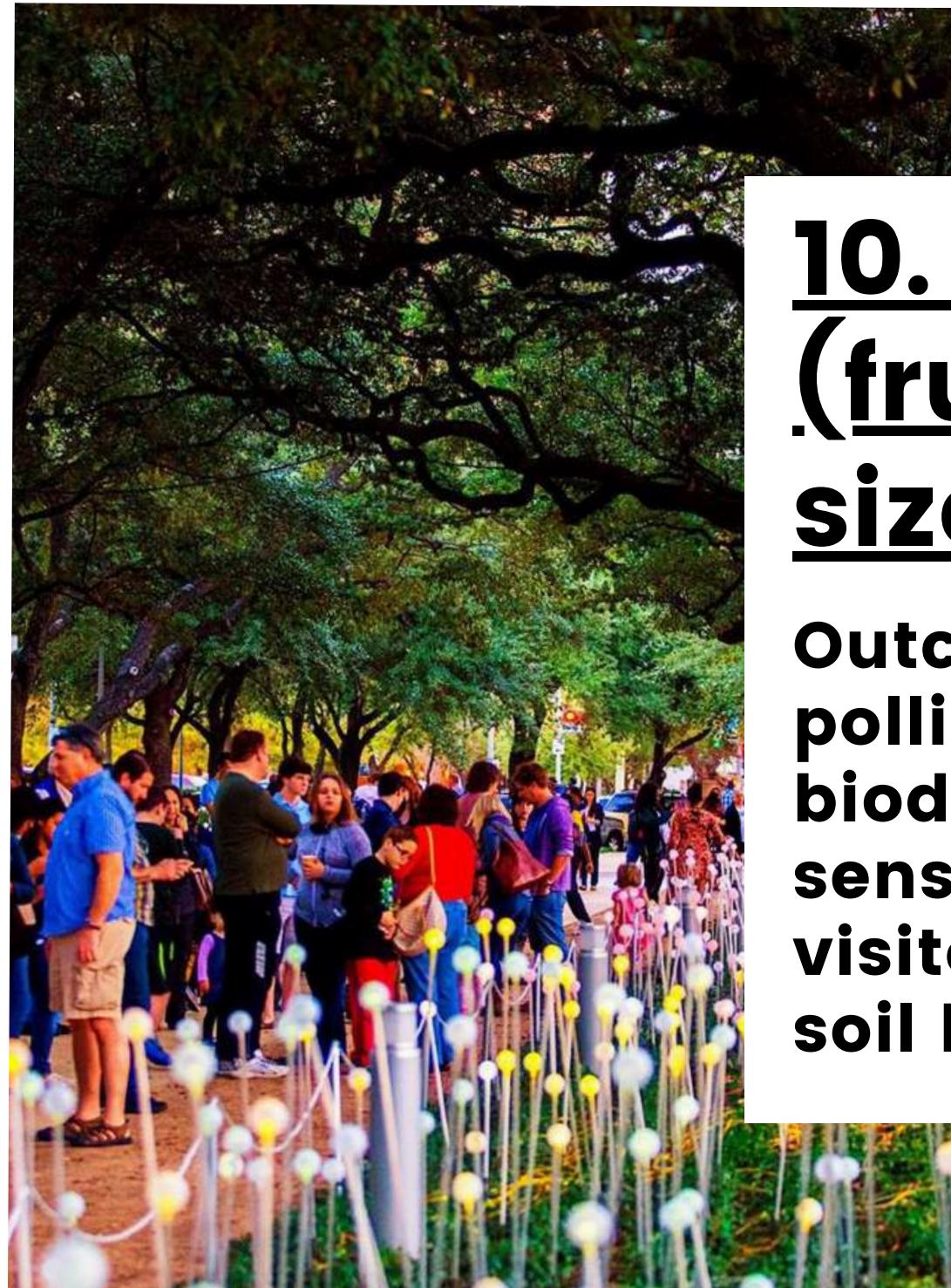


BEACON PARK, DETROIT

PARKS



ECO PARK, MADURAI, INDIA



DISCOVERY GREEN, HOUSTON, TEXAS, USA

10. Mixed-planting (fruits, flowers, by size and scent).

Outcome: increased pollination, improved biodiversity, improved sensory stimulation for visitors, improvement in soil health.

Redesigning Anganwadis

Outdoor spaces of anganwadis can be transformed for greater learning by playing to stimulate physical and cognitive development of children. It can also be curated for better support for caregivers.

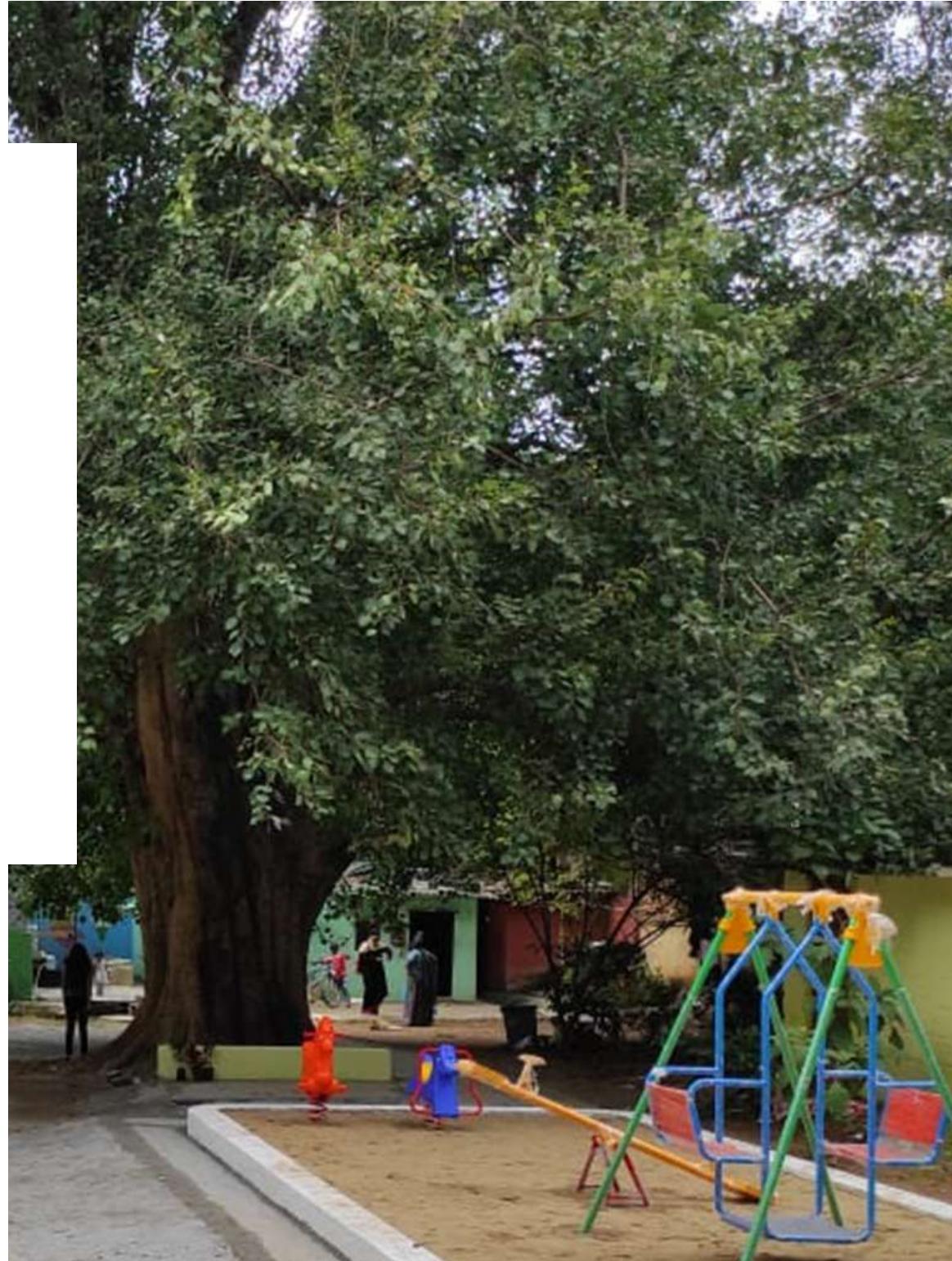


**Following sub-interventions need
to be undertaken to complete
placemaking for anganwadis**

ANGANWADI

1. Outdoor play and learning spaces

Outcome: improved learning outcomes, increased cognitive development



AYYAPPA GARDEN ANGANWADI, SHANTI NAGAR,
BENGALURU, INDIA



ROURKELA, INDIA



GREATER WARANGAL, INDIA

ANGANWADI



BENGALURU, INDIA

2. Handrails, toilet and washbasin at 95 cms for toddlers

**Outcome: increased
independence and ease for
toddlers**

ANGANWADI

3. Shaded seating for caregivers

**Outcome: increased
comfort level for
caregivers**



GALCHA COLONY, UJJAIN, INDIA



SONAWANE MATERNITY HOSPITAL, INDIA



KARIAPPALAM, KOCHI, INDIA

ANGANWADI



4. Access road

Outcome: increased access for toddlers and caregivers

BEFORE AND AFTER IMAGES TO SHOW IMPROVED ACCESS ROAD TO ANGANWADI IN GALCHA COLONY, UJJAIN, INDIA

Underside of Flyovers



PHC into Kids vaccination center



Thank you